

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

SUB - A FILE

SECTION: 4



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A File

100 - 106670

SECTION 4

King Visit To Be Brief

The visit of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., to Davenport, April 28, will of necessity be brief, Davenport Catholic Interracial Council officials said today.

Dr. King is scheduled to appear at the CIC dinner at 7 p.m., April 28, in the Davenport Masonic Temple when he will formally receive the 1965 Pacem In Terris peace and freedom award.

Responding to numerous inquiries from interested persons and organizations, Charles W. Toney, CIC president, said in a statement today that Dr. King's only appearance while in the city will be at the dinner.

Because of an already crowded schedule, Dr. King will not arrive in Davenport until shortly before the dinner. He will depart early the following day, Toney stated.

Toney further disclosed that the auditorium facilities of the Masonic Temple will not be used April 28. Arrangements, however, have been made for seating more than 1,000 in the basement area of the Temple.

All dinner ticket sales are being handled by mail. Tickets at \$10 a plate may be obtained by addressing requests, with remittance, to CIC, P. O. Box 886, Davenport, Iowa. No tickets will be sold the evening of the dinner.

In other action, the CIC executive board Monday telegraphed an expression of sympathy with assurance of prayers to the family of Mrs. Viola Gregg Juzzo, Detroit mother of five who was killed last week while participating in the Montgomery, Ala., civil rights rally.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b7(c)

Page 33
Times-Democrat
Davenport, Iowa

Date: 3/31/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Fred C. Bills

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Character: SM-C

or Bufile 100-1066

Classification:

Submitting Office: Omaha

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 28 1965

19 APR 29 1965

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Dr. King's Mistake

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. has made very few mistakes in his leadership of the Negro rights cause in the south. We think he's made a bad one now with his call for an economic boycott of Alabama. The proposal shows just the kind of indiscriminate, damn-them-all attitude that southern segregationists show toward Negroes, and we expected better than this from King.

In a television interview Sunday, King said he would ask organized labor to refuse to use or transport Alabama products; ask consumers to buy no goods produced in Alabama; ask the secretary of the treasury to withdraw federal money from Alabama banks; and urge federal agencies to stop supporting "a society that refuses to protect life and the right to vote."

If this boycott against a whole society succeeded, it would throw thousands of Alabama citizens, Negro and white, out of jobs. It could bring on a state-wide depression if continued for long. And we're glad to see that reaction to the idea has been very cool, even from long-time champions of Dr. King.

The murderous savagery of Alabama racists has angered and disgusted Americans everywhere, Negroes and whites alike, and a desire for revenge is understandable. But the great strength of the movement under King is that it has stayed above that level. It has kept its dignity and moral force by refusing to be vengeful, even against the most vicious of the race-baters. Then why, after all this time, start imitating them by saying in effect, "All Alabamians are evil Negroes and deserve to be hurt"?

Even if the assumption were true, the conclusion would be unworthy of the movement King has led. But it's demonstrably not true. As evidence we would cite, among other things, the page one editorials that have been running recently in the Birmingham News—editorials outstanding for reasonableness, good will, and good sense in their appeals for recognition of the Negro's right to vote and an end to racial strife.

We cannot believe that the editorial writer is alone in Alabama—that he doesn't speak for many Alabamians who want peace and racial justice. It would be a grave injustice—aside from being a terrible tactical mistake—to demand that they be penalized along with the rednecks.

Dr. King is a big man. We hope he is big enough to retract his call for a boycott and put his movement back on the high road.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO'S AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-31-65

Edition:

Author: 3 STAR FINAL

Editor:

Title: LUKE CARROLL

MARTIN LUTHER KING

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Classification: 100-35356

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16 APR 15 1965

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King's Boycott

A Shocking Demand

By William S. White

AN ODOR of totalitarianism is rising from the supposedly nonviolent leadership in the Negro civil rights movement of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Just as it had seemed that the men of reason and restraint, North and South, were at last to be able to raise their heads in this tragic business, Dr. King's call for a complete boycott of the entire State of Alabama has shocked the sensible North, repelled and sickened the moderate South, and madened and rearmened those irreconcilable Southerners who resist any and all concessions to the Negro.

It is an act hardly less damaging to the cause of true civil rights than the acts of such men as Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and former Gov. Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi.

FOR WHAT Dr. King proposes is tactically indefensible and morally intolerable. It is nothing less than the application of the principle of total warfare—against the just as well as the unjust, against Alabama Negro as well as Alabama white. A man who appeals so often to the higher moral law now urges what is in principle the economic bombing of defenseless cities.

His timing is, moreover, provocative and mischief-making beyond ready belief. For Dr. King summons up the forces of unreason and the technique of the general strike at the very moment when the entire Johnson Administration and a great majority of Congress are engaged upon a historic program to secure Negro voting rights beyond doubt or question. And it is this man, this holder of the Nobel Prize



White

for peace, who has so long been presented as the chief voice of responsibility and reason within the Negro movement.

If his demands were not already being met as fast as elementary orderliness and a decent regard for the minimum rights of dissenters in a free society could possibly meet them, his position might to some extent be understandable, even though it would still be wrong.

In all the existing circumstances his attitude surely cannot be adopted even by the most advanced civil rights advocates unless they believe that a single, unelected person, granting him if one wishes the highest motives, is entitled to pronounce a judgment of economic strangulation upon a part of the American Union.

IT IS NOT pleasant to be in the middle of an issue such as this. Americans are not even remotely aware of the depth of bitterness being fomented in this Nation by the George Wallaces—and also, let Northern people recognize by the Martin Luther Kings.

All the same, the middle way is the only way if justice and national union and national order are to be preserved; for justice never lies with the men of passion and violent tongue.

That part of the South which will not submit to fair play for the Negro is demonstrably being forced to its knees by lawful process lawfully employed. Is it not now time, in all conscience, for an end to, or at least a suspension of, the long pillorying of one tortured region of this country? Is it not now time to put a period to marches and demonstrations, and now to an outright effort to destroy the economy of a whole state, at least until Congress has had some kind of chance to work its will?

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MAR 31 1965

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King Insists Ala. Boycott Is Necessary

Herold Tribune News Service

NEW YORK, March 30—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said yesterday that despite criticism of his plans in Government circles he still believes a massive economic boycott of Alabama is "a vitally necessary move."

"Alabama is faced not only with the violence of the bad people, but the silence of the good people," he said. "An economic boycott at this time would be designed to arouse the consciences of the good people."

Dr. King flew here from Detroit to be guest at a reception by the New York City Central Labor Council. He acknowledged that a boycott of Alabama might hurt poor Negroes and whites as well as "the white political power structure." But, he said, "the Negro has demonstrated for years he is ready to sacrifice and to suffer to gain his rights."

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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King As Caesar

Given the forum of NBC's Meet the Press program on television, MARTIN LUTHER KING Jr. has asked the rest of the nation to persecute the entire State of Alabama.

This one performance by the man regarded as the most popular and persuasive Negro in America today has done untold harm to the civil rights movement in general and to efforts of moderate forces to maintain a dialog between majority and minority.

KING, as CAESAR, has become inflated by ambition and success. Pushed by aides and agitators around him who envy his place in the sun, KING has demanded a national boycott of Alabama.

He wants a national strike by organized labor as a sign of support. He demands that labor refuse to use or move Alabama products through the commercial bloodstream of America. He wants withdrawal of Federal funds from Alabama banks and of Federal support of programs within Alabama.

Moreover, KING defends defiance of law and courts on the basis of his interpretation of "just" and "unjust" laws. He calls this a moral obligation.

No longer does the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference pretend to turn the other cheek. He openly indicates that he is proceeding on the basis that the means justifies the end.

What KING has failed to point out is the dire effect which his proposed action would have against his own people who live in Alabama. Yes, such a boycott would hurt the whites of that state. But if it did occur, they would be first to recover from the shock. The staggering impact would be against Negroes, the very people KING purports to be helping.

Worse than that is the destructive blow he has struck at the people of moderation throughout the South. A gulf which they have been striving to bridge has been widened. Years conscientious work have been undone that have been established in process of give-and-take dialog been broken.

KING, long depicted as an apologist of non-violence, has said that if a must die, so be it.

The tragedy of KING's outcry for revolution is that it leaves aside the fact that the Negro, in America, is on the way up, and that even now this minority is blessed with more economic and educational opportunity than the dark races of any other nation—including those run by dark-skinned politicians and administrators.

Where there has been discrimination in this country—and let it be remembered that the Negro is not the sole victim—it is being methodically erased. Recognition of America's faults and failures is a continuing thing, and many avenues of correction are open.

Waving the firebrand of hatred is not an accepted method. And this is what MARTIN LUTHER KING has done in insisting upon persecution of Alabama.

Defiance of civil law and destruction of orderly society, for whatever cause, is not justifiable in a nation which provides other means of redress.

Perhaps KING is inebriated by his demonstrated power. Or he may feel that he is in danger of having the scripter seized from his grip by more militant revolutionists.

KING, as Negro author-journalist LOUIS LOMAX has written, "was created by the Negro revolt and it could well be that he will be destroyed by it." Says the Talmud, the Jewish book of civil and canonical law: "Ambition destroys its possessor."

By his tyrannical obsession with power that will serve to destroy good will, and the inner strength of America, KING displays a Caesarian complex. There are many who wish to end racial discrimination and settle differences. But their way is being made more difficult, if not impossible, by the divisive tactics of a man who insists upon marching into martyrdom.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page- 6

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 3-30-65

 Edition: Final
 Author: Guy Northrop,
 Editor: Frank R. Ahlgr
 Title:

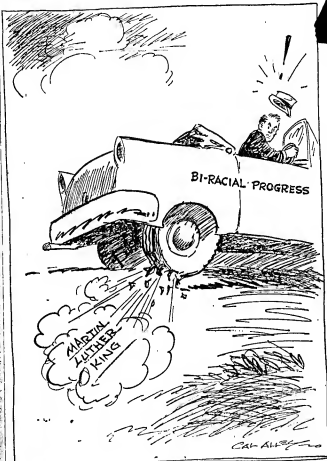
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 46 APR 15 1965

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BLOOEY!



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page- 6

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 3-30-65

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren

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Submitting Office: Memphis

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King to Seek Boycott Of Alabama Products

Baltimore Conference to Discuss Plan
For Massive 'Economic Withdrawal'

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Nobel Prize winning leader of the civil rights movement, says he will call for a massive economic boycott of Alabama products.

Dr. King, speaking before news cameras for national television, said Sunday his Southern Christian Leadership Conference would soon call for an "economic withdrawal program."

Following the NBC program, "Meet the Press," Dr. King told a news conference he would discuss the plan with board members of the conference Thursday and Friday in Baltimore.

Seek Labor Assistance

Dr. King said he would ask labor unions to refuse to transport or use materials grown or manufactured in Alabama and ask consumers to boycott Alabama products.

He said he also would ask the federal government to withdraw funds from federal projects within the state and withdraw its funds on deposit in Alabama banks.

"I will call on the nation," he said, "to rise up in a firm action program. I would call first for something like a 10-day withdrawal. Then if nothing was done, I'd call for a repeat of the boycott."

Alabama Lt. Gov. James Allen said a boycott as proposed by King would be a short-sighted solution to the problem, would hurt Negroes "first and hardest" and "would create a reverse reaction from what he would expect."

Alabama Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers termed the demand

"wrong and unjust." "A great many people would suffer that were not to blame and probably the greatest suffering would be among the Negroes of the state," he said.

King said he expected Alabama growers and business leaders to bring pressure on Gov. George C. Wallace for social reforms.

Steel Is Key Industry

Manufacturing of iron and steel is Alabama's most important industry. Most plants are in Birmingham, but others are at Gadsden and Anniston. About half the cast-iron pipe in the United States comes from the Birmingham and Anniston areas.

The state also has textile and clothing manufacturing plants, many meat-packing plants and several chemical plants.

Until about 1960, Alabama was known as the cotton state, with cotton accounting for most of the state's wealth. Farmers still earn much of their income from cotton, but other crops such as peanuts, corn, hay, small grains, potatoes and pecans now pro-

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duce a large share of their income. Alabama ranks among the leading producers of peanuts and pecans.

Alabama also is an important livestock and poultry state, ranking high in the production of beef cattle. It also is one of the leading broiler producing states in the nation.

Continue Demonstrations

Dr. King also said he did not see how there could be a respite of demonstrations.

Alabama, he said, "values human life as if it were nothing. In this light it is necessary to demonstrate until conditions are improved."

"I don't believe in the indiscriminate use of demonstrations. But we have a moral obligation to keep the issues before the conscience of the nation. Demonstrations have proved to be the best way."

He said there were three main areas where improvements could be made—guarantees to Southern Negroes of the right to

vote, termination of the unnecessary abuse of police power, and equal consideration for Negroes under President Johnson's anti-poverty program.

Dr. King said nonviolent techniques would continue to be used by the civil rights movements.

New Law Needed

He said he felt there was need for a new federal law to protect persons demonstrating for constitutional rights.

Earlier Sunday in Grace Episcopal Cathedral atop San Francisco's Nob Hill Dr. King told the integrated congregation racial injustice is a "terrible cancer" that is "still the Negroes' burden and America's shame."

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere," he said.

"We must learn to live together as brothers, or perish as fools."

He accused churches in the South of being "tail lights instead of head lights." He called

them the "last bastions of segregation."

"Sunday School in the South is the most segregated School of the week," he added.

Guarded at Church

Throughout the sermon a man stood behind Dr. King in the pulpit. Two San Francisco policemen scanned the congregation from posts below the pulpit.

Clergymen flanked Dr. King during the professional and police marched in front and behind him. Police said there had been no threats on the Negro leader's life.

Nob Hill was paralyzed by the faithful, the curious, and the sympathetic populace that choked the intersections to the church and the entrances to the cathedral.

The crowd filled all the 2,700 seats in the cathedral and 300 more stood. There were 1,500 outside unable to get in.

King Urges National Boycott of Alabama, U.S. Funds Removal

Economic Action Proposed to End 'Reign of Terror'

By Laurence Stern
Washington Post Staff Writer

A massive economic boycott of Alabama that would include withdrawal of Federal funds was proposed last night by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a means of ending what he called the "reign of terror" in the state.

Dr. King said he intends to ask business, labor unions, the Government and "all people of good will" to join in what he called an "economic withdrawal program" directed against Alabama.

The civil rights leader said the object of the boycott would be to "bring pressure to bear on Gov. (George C.) Wallace and other officials responsible for the reign of terror."

Dr. King, speaking from San Francisco on the NBC television program, "Meet the Press," (seen here on WRC) said he decided to advocate the program of economic sanctions because "conditions in Alabama have degenerated to such a low level of social disruption and man's inhumanity to man that the whole conscience of the Nation must rise up . . ."

In Atlanta, sources close to Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference said the boycott plan was based on the Gandhian precept of "non-cooperation with evil."

The movements will call on all business to cease their dealings with Alabama industry, all trade unions to cease transporting or using Alabama

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Date March 29, 1966

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Dr. King Proposes Economic Boycott Of Alabama, U.S. Fund Withdrawal

goods, all Alabama citizens to refuse to pay State taxes and instead send in promissory notes pledging to pay when racial conditions are improved.

Withdrawal of Federal funds, Dr. King said, could be accomplished under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which contains a provision barring use of Federal money in programs where discrimination is practiced.

To Ask Fund Removal

He said he will specifically ask Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon to withdraw all Federal funds on deposit in Alabama banks.

Atlanta sources said the boycott would be maintained until at least 50 per cent of all Negroes of voting age in every Alabama county are registered and certified as voters by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Dr. King's proposal appeared to have caught labor leaders here by surprise. One trade union spokesman in close touch with the civil rights movement said he knew of no prior consultations with King on the boycott proposal.

Any agreement to refuse to haul Alabama products would presumably involve the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which is independent of the AFL-CIO. Teamster officials were unavailable for comment last night.

U.S. Steel 'Targets'

Two principal targets of the boycott, it was understood last night, would be the United States Steel installations in Birmingham and Huntsville. The U.S. Steel plant in Birmingham is probably the larg-

est single industrial facility in the South, with a payroll of about 16,000 workers, nearly a third of them Negroes.

Before Alabama's racial troubles dominated national attention the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King is head, was reportedly planning an economic boycott of Mississippi. But the latter plan was shelved with Dr. King's announcement last night.

Last December the Conference organized an abortive boycott against the Scripto Pen Co. in Atlanta as the result of a labor dispute involving Negro workers, but Dr. King called it off after 10 days. A settlement was ultimately reached.

Mind Changed

Dr. King said he left Alabama last week after the Selma-to-Montgomery march "feeling that we had made a great triumph and would maybe see a brighter day." But refusal of Wallace to accept a petition from civil rights leaders and the subsequent murder of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo changed his mind.

Demonstrations in Alabama, he said, would continue until Negroes have achieved objectives: The unhindered right to vote, including elimination of the poll tax, an end to police brutality; inclusion of Southern Negroes in the Administration's war on poverty; agencies with the nondiscriminatory provisions of the Civil Rights Law.

"As long as we have these problems with us," said King,

"we will have demonstrations."

Asked about newspaper reports that Communists have infiltrated the civil rights movement, Dr. King said "I would like to vigorously deny that. I have no evidence to support such accusations..."

Questioned about a photograph getting widespread Southern distribution, which purports to show King attending an allegedly Communist interracial training school, King replied that he visited the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee to give a speech in 1957 or 1958.

He asserted that the school was not Communist but that it had pioneered in training persons of both races for civil rights leadership roles. He said the school was supported by the late Eleanor Roosevelt and theologian Reinhold Niebuhr.

Avoids Issue

Earlier yesterday James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC) ducked the question of whether Communists have infiltrated his organization during an interview on the CBS (WTOV-TV) program "Face the Nation."

"If we took our time to answer all the questions that are raised about the Communists are doing this, and the Communists are doing that... we are going to slow down our movement. We know what the basic injustices are."

Forman, like Dr. King, said that demonstrations would continue until the complaints or the civil rights movement are met. He defended demonstrations in the White House and Justice Department on grounds that "it is primarily the responsibility of the President of the United States to insure that this kind of brutality ends."

Moderates Beat Radicals

Leftists in Civil Rights Movement
Lose Out to the Wilkins Faction

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MODERATES in the civil rights movement have scored a major behind-the-scenes triumph over leftist radicals who proposed a voting rights bill Congress never would pass.

This victory was made possible when the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. sided with the moderates. After buckling to Communist-tainted extremists on key decisions in Selma, Dr. King's forces this time stood up to them. Thus, the extremists are out in the cold for the time being.

The dramatic confrontation occurred at a secret Sunday meeting of civil rights strategists in Washington on March 21. Assembling at AFL-CIO headquarters at 3 p.m., representatives of 50 organizations backing civil rights argued for four hours.

From the outset, almost everybody agreed to the following plan:

Representing the civil rights bloc at House Judiciary Committee hearings four days later would be Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, long an effective fighter for civil rights (accompanied by Joseph Rauh of the Americans for Democratic Action).

It was further agreed that Wilkins' testimony generally would support President Johnson's voting rights bill, but would urge adoption of four reasonable amendments to strengthen it.

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Dissonant quickly came from the representative of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (usually called Snic — William Higgs a leftist radical white lawyer from Mississippi who is an expert at the art of disruption).

Higgs put forth an extreme proposal that would have the effect of returning to post-Civil War reconstruction. Higgs wanted a new law to unseat all officials elected from districts and states where racial discrimination was practiced in the most recent election. Of course, Congress never would pass such a bill.

At the meeting, bitterness by Snic militants against the moderates was intense. "You people just don't know what it's like down South," one aggressive young Snic worker told respected liberals who were crusading for civil rights before he was born.

The die was cast in the meeting when Bayard Rustin, representing Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Council, came down on the side of the moderates.

As a result, only one organization — the militant Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) — backed Snic. The rest supported Wilkins and Rauh.

Still, Higgs and Snic were not finished. Higgs demanded that he be given a copy of Wilkins's testimony in advance before agreeing to support it. In contrast, other civil rights leaders attending the meeting were willing to trust Wilkins.

The upshot was that all of the organizations but Snic endorsed Wilkins' testimony. Even CORE joined in at the last moment. Snic was alone, out in the cold, on the ~~extremist~~ left wing of the movement.

Selma Sues Dr. King for Police Costs

SELMA, Ala., March 25 (AP) — The city of Selma filed a \$100,000 suit against the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and 600 civil rights leaders and organizations today in an effort to recover money the city spent to police demonstrations for more than two months.

In addition, the city joined with Selma Bus Lines, Inc., in a \$9750 damage suit seeking to recover revenue lost through a Negro boycott of the firm's service. The city gets a percentage of the company's income.

Mayor Joseph T. Smitherman said the \$100,000 suit was filed in Dallas Circuit Court to recover overtime expenses paid to policemen and other city employees in trying to control demonstrations.

Immediately after the suits were filed, the Court ordered Negroes to cease operating a makeshift bus line of their own to transport members of their race about the city.

Bus company officials contended in the suit that Negro civil rights leaders, led by Dr. King, operated their own bus line along the same routes and schedules as the Selma firm when the latter has the exclusive franchise in the city.

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People's World _____
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MAR 26 1965

Excerpts From Dr. King's Montgomery

Address

Following are excerpts from the address by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. yesterday at the Alabama Capital in Montgomery, as recorded by The New York Times:

My dear and abiding friends, Ralph Abernathy, and to all the distinguished Americans seated here on the rostrum, my friends and co-workers of the state of Alabama and to all of the freedom-loving people who have assembled here this afternoon, from all over our nation and from all over the world.

Last Sunday more than 8,000 of us walked on a mighty walk from Selma, Alabama. We have walked on magnificent highways and rested our bodies on rocky byways. Some of our faces are burned from the outpourings of the sweating sun. Some have literally slept in the mud. We have been drenched by the rains.

Our bodies are tired, and our feet are somewhat sore, but today as I stand before you and think back over that great march, I can say as Sister Pollard said, a 70-year-old Negro woman who lived in this community during the bus boycott and one day she was asked while walking if she didn't want a ride and when she answered "No," the person said, "Well, aren't you tired?" And with her ungrammatical profundity, she said, "My feet is tired, but my soul is rested."

And in a real sense this afternoon, we can say that our feet are tired but our souls are rested.

'We Are Here'

They told us we wouldn't get here. And there were those who said that we would get here only over their dead bodies, but all the world today knows that we are here and that we are standing before the forces of power in the state of Alabama saying, "We ain't goin' let nobody turn us around."

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave Negroes some part of their rightful dignity, but without the vote it was dignity without strength.

Once more the method of nonviolent resistance was unshaken from its scabbard and once again an entire community was mobilized to confront the adversary. And again the brilliant and the order shined in the night. Yet Selma, Alabama, became a shining moment in the conscience of man.

In American history more honorable and more inspiring than the pilgrimage of clergymen and laymen of every race and faith pouring into Selma to face danger at the side of the embattled Negroes. Confrontation of good and evil compressed in the tiny community of Selma generated the massive power to turn the whole nation to a new course. A President born in the South had the sensitivity to feel the will of the country, and in an address that will live in history as one of the most passionate pleas for human rights ever made by a President of our nation, he pledged the might of the Federal Government to cast off the centuries-old blight

President Johnson rightly praised the courage of the Negro for awakening the conscience of the nation.

On our part we must pay our profound respects to the white Americans who cherish their democratic traditions over the ugly customs and privileges of generations and come forth boldly to join hands with us from Montgomery to Birmingham, from Birmingham to Selma, from Selma back to Montgomery, a trail wound in a circle and often bloody, yet it has become a highway up from darkness. Alabama has tried to nurture and defend evil, but the evil is choking to death in the dusty roads and streets of this state.

So I stand before you this afternoon with the conviction that segregation is on its death bed in Alabama and the only thing uncertain about it is how long the segregationists and Wallace will make the funeral.

Our whole campaign in Alabama has been centered around the right to vote. In focusing the attention of the nation and the world today on the flagrant denial of the right to vote, we are exposing the very origin, the root cause, of racial segregation in the Southland.

The threat of the free exercise of the ballot by the Negro and the white masses alike resulted in the establishing of a segregated society. They segregated Southern money from the poor whites; they segregated Southern money from the rich whites; they segregated Southern churches from Christians; they segregated Southern minds from honest thought and thus, segregated

the Negro from everything. We have come a long way since that travesty of justice was perpetrated upon the American mind. Today I want to tell the city of Selma, today I want to say to the State of Alabama, today I want to say to the people of America and the nations of the world: We are not about to turn around. We are on the move now. Yes, we are on the move and no wave of racism can stop us.

'We Are On the Move'

We are on the move now. The burning of our churches will not deter us. We are on the move now. The bombing of our homes will not dissuade us. We are on the move now. The beating and killing of our clergymen and young people will not divert us. We are on the move now. The arrest and release of known murderers will not discourage us. We are on the move now.

Like an idea whose time has come, not even the marching of mighty armies can halt us. We are moving to the land of freedom.

Let us therefore continue our triumph and march to the realization of the American dream. Let us march on segregated housing, until every ghetto of social and economic depression dissolves and Negroes and whites live side by side in decent, safe and sound housing.

Let us march on segregated schools until every vestige of segregated and inferior edu-

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World

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calion becomes a thing of the past. Negroes and whites study side by side in the socially healing context of the classroom.

Let us march on poverty, until no American parent has to skip a meal so that their children may march on poverty, until no starved man walks the streets of our cities and towns in search of jobs that do not exist.

Let us march on ballot boxes, march on ballot boxes until race baiters disappear from the political arena. Let us march on ballot boxes until the Wallaces of our nation tremble away in silence.

Let us march on ballot boxes, until we send to our city councils, state legislatures, and the United States Congress men who will not fear to do justice, love, mercy, and walk humbly with their God. Let us march on ballot boxes until all over Alabama God's children will be able to walk the earth in decency and honor.

For all of us today the battle is in our hands. The road ahead is not altogether a smooth one. There are no broad highways to lead us easily and inevitably to quick solutions. We must keep going.

'My People, Listen'

My people, my people, listen! The battle is in our hands. The battle is in our hands in Mississippi and Alabama, and all over the United States.

So as we go away this afternoon, let us go away more than ever before committed to the struggle and committed to non-violence. I must admit to you there are still some difficulties ahead. We are still in for a season of suffering in many of the Black Belt counties of Alabama, many areas of Mississippi, many areas of Louisiana.

I must admit to you there are still jail cells waiting for us, dark and difficult moments. We will go on with the faith that nonviolence and its power transformed dark yesterdays into bright tomor-

row. We will be able to change these conditions.

Our aim must never be to defeat or humiliate the white man but to win his friendship and understanding. We must come to see that the end we seek is a society at peace with itself, a society that can live with its conscience. That will be a day not of the white man, not of the black man. That will be the day of man as man.

I know you are asking today, "How long will it take?" I come to say to you this afternoon however difficult the moment, however frustrating the hour, it will not be long, because truth pressed to earth will rise again.

How long? Not long, because no lie can live forever.

How long? Not long, because you still reap what you sow.

How long? Not long. Because the arm of the moral universe is long but it bends toward justice.

How long? Not long, cause mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord, trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored. He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword. His truth is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpets that shall never call retreat. He is lifting up the hearts of man before His judgment seat. Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him. Be jubilant my feet. Our God is marching on.

Dr. King Urges State to Halt Segregation as March Ends

Excerpts from King speech and text of petition, Page 22.

By ROY REED

Special to The New York Times
MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 23—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led 25,000 Negroes and whites to the shadow of the State Capitol here today and challenged Alabama to put an end to racial discrimination.

Gov. George C. Wallace sent word about 2 P.M. that he would receive a delegation from the marchers after the rally, but the delegation met twice with rebuffs when it tried to see him. State policemen stopped the group the first time at the edge of the Capitol grounds and said no one was to be let through.

The delegation was later admitted to the Capitol, but was told the Governor had closed his office for the day. The group left without giving its petition to anyone.

At Steps of Capitol

The Alabama Freedom March from Selma to Montgomery ended shortly after noon at the foot of the Capitol steps, and as people from all over the nation stood facing the white-columned Statehouse, Dr. King assured them:

"We are not about to turn around. We are on the move now. Yes, we are on the move and no wave of racism can stop us."

The throng let out a mighty cheer, so loud that it was easily audible 75 yards away in the office of Governor Wallace, where the Governor was seen several times parting the vacation blinds of a window overlooking the rally.

Even though the 54-mile march from Selma was a dramatization of a grievance, the roundup at the steps of the Capitol carried the trappings of triumph.

Dr. King was hailed by several speakers as the greatest demonstration in the history of the civil rights movement. The caravan that followed Dr. King up Dexter Avenue, up the broad slope that once accommodated the inaugural parade of the President of the Confederate States of America, comprised friends of the civil rights movement from all sections of America and some from abroad.

Virtually all of the notables of the movement were there, and the speakers' platform held two Negro winners of the Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. King and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Na-

tions Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs.

The march started Sunday at Selma. It reached the outskirts of Montgomery yesterday after four days and nights on the road under the protection of Army troops and federalized Alabama National Guardsmen. The troops were sent by President Johnson after Governor Wallace said Alabama could not afford the expense of protecting the marchers.

The little band that made the entire march, much of it through desolate lowlands, was joined today and last night by thousands who flocked to Montgomery to walk the last three and one-half miles of the trip to the Capitol.

The marchers carried with them a petition to Governor Wallace saying:

"We have come not only five days and 50 miles but we have come from three centuries of suffering and hardship. We have come to you, the Governor of Alabama, to declare that we must have our freedom NOW. We must have the right to vote, we must have equal protection of the law and an end to police brutality."

Troops Out in Force

Federal troops who guarded the marchers and brought them safely to Montgomery were out in force at the Capitol today. Eight hundred troops lined Dexter Avenue, one soldier about every 25 feet behind wooden barricades set between the street and the sidewalks.

Troops stood on the roofs of buildings along the march route through downtown Montgomery and on those of the office buildings looking out on the rally at the Capitol steps.

The rally never got on to late property. It was confined to the steps in front of the steps.

The throng stretched down eight-lane Dexter Avenue a block and a half. Its cheer could be heard for blocks.

The line of marchers who walked from the City of St. Luke, a Catholic school and hospital where they spent last night, stretched out so long that when Dr. King and leaders reached the makeshift speakers' platform at the head of Dexter Avenue, the end of the line did not arrive for nearly an hour and a half.

The marchers pushed through the streets jubilantly, laughing and waving American flags and civil rights banners. A few whites who heckled from the sidewalk were downed out by the exuberant cries of the marchers, who refused to take the hecklers seriously. "Come on and join us," a white marcher yelled to an angry heckler who had just yelled at him from the curb.

Tension High

Tension was high in the city, particularly after the rally, as the thousands of visitors crowded for taxis, buses, trains, cars and airplanes to get out of town before nightfall.

Dr. King, in an interview after the rally, said the civil rights campaign would continue in the Alabama Black Belt.

"We will continue to march people to the courthouse," he said, "if there is resistance. Naturally we will have to expose the resistance and the injustice we still face. There could be violence in some areas, but we feel a moral compulsion to go forward, anyway."

He said the Negro movement would turn much of its attention in the weeks ahead to trying to pass President Johnson's voting-rights bill in Congress.

"We want immediate passage," he said. "We will lobby for this in many areas of the country."

In his address at the end of the three-and-a-half-hour rally, Dr. King urged his listeners onward in the civil rights struggle.

"Let us march on segregated schools until every vestige of segregation and inferior education becomes a thing of the past and Negroes and whites stand side by side in the socially healing context of the classroom," he said.

"Let us march on poverty until no American parent has to ship a child to the children's day camp or until no child is born in poverty, until no starved man walks the streets of our cities and towns in search of jobs that do not exist."

"Let us march on ballot boxes, march on ballot boxes until race barriers disappear from the political arena."

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Wall Street Journal _____
National Observer _____
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"We Are On the Move"

He said, "We are on the move now. The burning of our churches will not deter us. We are on the move now. The bombing of our homes will not dissuade us. We are on the move now. The beating and killing of our clergymen and young people will not divert us. We are on the move."

He referred to the tumultuous events at Selma in the last two months, during which time the voting-rights campaign that he began there turned into a general protest against racial injustice, with two men dead and scores injured.

"Yet Selma, Alabama, has become a shining moment in the

history of man," he said. "If we in American life, the dark streets, the best of American instincts arose passionately from across the nation to overcome it."

"The confrontation of good and evil compressed in the tiny community of Selma generated the massive power that turned the whole nation to a new course," he said.

"Alabama has tried to nurture and defend evil, but the evil is choking to death in the dusty roads and streets of this state."

Dr. King spoke with passion, and the thousands sitting in the street breath him responded with repeated outbursts of approval.

He ended his address with a peroration on the theme, "How long must justice be crucified and truth buried?" a spirited quotation of a verse of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and finally a burst of "Glory, hallelujah!" repeated four times.

The crowd rose to its feet in one great surge, and the applause and cheering reverberated through the Capitol grounds.

Two or three dozen state employees who had watched from the Capitol steps stood impassively.

The committee of 18 Negro and two white Alabamians designated to deliver the Negroes' petition to Governor Wallace waited the one, uphill block from the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church to Bainbridge Street at about 5:40 P.M. (C.S.T.).

State-police jurisdiction over the Capitol grounds begins at the curb closest to the Capitol steps, and 10 blue-helmeted state troopers had been deployed at the curb line of Bainbridge Street half an hour before the committee arrived. They were backed by 50 uniformed conservation patrolmen, standing two deep halfway up the Capitol steps.

When the Rev. Joseph E. Lowrey, a Negro from Birmingham, serving as chairman of the delegation, asked Maj. W. L. Allen of the Alabama Highway Patrol to let the committee pass, the officer replied:

"I don't know anything about that." He said his orders were to let no one through.

A delegation of Governor Wallace's top aides was already gathering inside the locked front door of the Capitol.

Instructions were then issued to Major Allen from inside the Capitol over an Army walkie-talkie. Maj. Gen. Alfred C. Harrison, the Alabama Adjutant General, who was dressed in civilian clothes, gave those instructions. The committee then walked up the Capitol steps.

About 10 feet inside the door, however, Mr. Lowrey came face to face with Cecil G. Jackson Jr., the Governor's executive secretary. Mr. Jackson was

led by James H. Lowrey's father on check. "Please advise us in that state we have legitimate grievances to present to him. Please advise the Governor that we will return at another time."

"That would be appropriate," Mr. Jackson answered. The petitioners never left Mr. Lowrey's

shook. "Please advise us in that state we have legitimate grievances to present to him. Please advise the Governor that we will return at another time."

shook, almost immediately, clasp-

JIMMY BRESLIN

Changing the South

MONTEGOMERY, Ala.

The sidewalks were nearly empty, with only small groups of Northerners watching, but the white faces were everywhere. They were at the lobby doors of the Jefferson Davis Hotel. And they were looking out from the second-level windows of the Dixie Office Supply Company and McGehee's Drug Store and Wells Oatmeal. And they looked down from open windows in the Whittley Hotel and the Exchange Hotel, and the big First National Bank building was 12 stories of white faces pressed against windows and looking at the street below.

At first the faces were set and the lips formed curses. Dr. Martin Luther King, the enemy, was coming by. And behind King were some rows of straggly dressed people in shoes that were caked with mud. The faces at the windows smiled, and one face would come up to another and both faces would break into a laugh.

Then the people kept coming. They came in easy clothes, with mud on their feet, and they walked in silence and with their heads up in the air, high up in the air. With the chin stuck out and the eyes straight ahead, and they came for an hour and a half and the faces at the windows changed.

The cursing was gone and the smiles were gone and the owner of the Ready Shoe Repair Shop stood with his lips apart and he watched the life he knew disappear on the street in front of him. And a man in a white shirt and dark tie was leaning out of the sixth floor window of the bank building, leaning far out so he could see how long the line of marchers was, and he shook his head and pulled it back in and all the faces at the window around him stared blankly.

And Mrs. R. C. Howard sat in a green easy chair at the second floor window of Jay's Dress Shop, sat with one shapely Southern leg over the other, a cigarette held out between manicured fingers, and the salesgirl stood around her with their arms folded, and they all tried to see what this thing was on the street in front of them.

"They are so sloppy," one of the salesgirl said.

"But there are so many of them," Mrs. Howard said.

"Look at that white girl holdin' hands with that big ugly black thing," a salesgirl said.

"I don't know," Mrs. Howard said. "I tell you, I've never seen this many people together in all my life." She sat motionless and the cigarette burned down while she stared at the street.

Up Montgomery St. the marchers came. They trailed out of the Negro section, with its mud roads, and they came onto the flat asphalt and went by the hotels and office buildings and they came around the fountain where Montgomery St. twists into Dexter Ave. and now they came straight up Dexter Ave., up the six-lane street, with their heads high and their eyes at the white Capitol building at the top of the hill and they walked through Montgomery and changed the face of the South yesterday.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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LIFE AND MEMORIES

John Doar walked first. He was a half block ahead of the march and he strolled alone, a tousled haired white guy in a quiet green plaid sports jacket and striped tie. He chewed on an apple. He is the Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of civil rights. He is 42 and he has not in the last five years, the big years of a man's life, worrying about these colored people who were behind him. Four years ago, he came into Montgomery to handle the Freedom Riders and when he walked out of the bus station for a minute his assistant, John Seigenthaler, was jumped and had his head split with a lead pipe. But yesterday, John Doar walked up Dexter Avenue as if he were out for the air and a guy alongside him kept talking about what was happening.

"It's all gone," the guy said. "The South is all gone. A whole way of life is going right into memory."

"That's right," Doar said, "That's just what it is." A few yards behind him, Jim McShane, the chief United States marshal, stopped and took off his sunglasses and looked up at something that was sticking out of a building window.

"That's an ABC camera," a man called out from an unmarked car behind McShane.

"Oh, that's right," McShane said. "For a second there..."

Then the marchers came. There were the known people, King, and old Phil Randolph, the stiffness of the years in his legs, and Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young. But there were few that could be recognized. Civil rights, when it comes out of the lecture halls and goes into the backroads of places like Selma, Ala., does not attract many personalities. It attracts only people whose names are nothing, and who have nothing that shows, and they take chances with their lives, and yesterday they walked through Montgomery, these nameless little people who changed the ways of the nation, and with them were people from everywhere, white people and black people, and they walked together in a parade the South never has seen. And they showed, forever, on this humid day in Montgomery, Ala., that what they stand for cannot be stopped.

'I WANT TO GET WHUPPED'

"I want to get whupped," Alexander McLaughlin said. "I told my wife yesterday that I feels left out of this thing. I want to go out some place and get myself whupped so's I can feel I been in it."

He was an old man with a white card saying "Washington" sticking from the breast pocket of his gray suit.

"Come down with me and you get yourself a good whupping," and old woman in a plaid kerchief called to him. "Oh, ah, sukkantee you a good whupping."

"Where you from?" McLaughlin said.

"Madison County, Mississippi," the old woman said.

"They whup you all times in Madison County," somebody in the back yelled out. The old woman shrieked and clasped her hands and everybody laughed and kept walking towards the white capitol building on the top of the hill.

"I'll be in Madison County," McLaughlin said.

Roland Cooper, State Senator from Wilcox County, stood on the white marble steps of the capitol building and watched the line of marchers coming up the hill. Roland Cooper is a solid man. He had on a gray business suit and his hair was cut and combed and his shoes were shined, and he owns an auto agency and a small cattle farm in Camden, Ala.

He is no street-corner redneck. He is a business man and a politician and he shakes hands and says hello affably.

He was out on the steps yesterday, watching this long line of shabby people come up the hill toward him, and when the first rows reached the speakers stand set up in the plaza, they stopped and Roland Cooper, standing for everything that the South used to mean, made fun of them.

'AH'M GOOD TO NIGGERS'

"Never saw so many coons all together in mah life," State Sen. Roland Cooper said.

"Damn," he said, "Don't that look like Nigger Penn over yonder there?"

"Who?"

"Nigger Penn. Jes' some nigger from mah hometown. If ah catches him here..."

He looked to see if the face in the crowd was the one he knew.

"You know something?" Cooper said. "Ah'm good to niggers. Why ah've got two of 'em working for me now at the auto agency. One's been with me 17 years, the other 18. Ah got one on the farm. They like me. Ah'm good to niggers."

"How much do you pay them?"

"Pay them accordin' to the work they do."

Up on the stage at the foot of the steps, Harry Belafonte stepped to a microphone and began to sing.

You waited for Cooper to say it. "Tell you one thing," Cooper said after a while. "Taint anybody can equal niggers for keepin' time to music."

"What do you think all this means?" he was asked.

"Don't mean nothin', Don't mean nothin' at all. Jes' take a look at them. They jes' pack of coons."

He kept looking at them. And they kept coming. Far down the street, around the fountain, the line coiled and the people kept coming up the hill and the sun was breaking through the clouds now and lines of Army troops stood with their rifles at parade rest, and FBI agents walked through the crowd with hand radios, and helicopters flew overhead and Roland Cooper stood and watched his world change and he didn't even know it, and he will not know it until he sees, some day, the registration figures in Wilcox County, Alabama, where niggers never have voted.

SELMA SUES DR. KING FOR POLICE EXPENSE

SELMA, Ala., March 25 (AP)

The City of Selma filed a \$100,000 suit against the Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders and organizations today in an effort to recover money the city spent to police demonstrations for more than two months.

In addition, the city joined with Selma Bus Lines, Inc., in \$8,750 damage suit seeking to recover revenue lost by a Negro boycott of the concern's service. The city gets a percentage of the company's income.

Mayor Joseph T. Smitherman said the \$100,000 suit had been filed in Dallas Circuit Court to recover overtime expenses paid to policemen and other city employees in trying to control demonstrations.

Immediately after the suits were filed, the court ordered Negroes to cease operating a make shift bus line of their own to transport members of their race about the city.

Bus company officials contended in the suit that Negro civil rights leaders, led by Dr. King, operated their own bus line along the same routes and schedules as the Selma concern although the latter had the exclusive franchise in the city.

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EX-COMMUNIST SWEARS TO KING'S RED SUPPORT



King

Karl Prussian, FBI counterspy in the Communist Party for 12 years, has listed the following organizations, publications and people as some of the Communists and front organizations supporting Martin Luther King or supported by him:

Braden Clemency Appeal -- Initiator of petition asking Clemency for Carl Braden, convicted field secretary of the Southern Conference Education Fund -- Southern Patriot, June 1961, page 4; and letter soliciting signers of petition, June 7, 1961.

Highlander Folk School -- Speaker at 25th anniversary celebration, August 30 - September 2, 1957.

Petition to President Kennedy -- Signer denouncing the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee--Worker, May 14, 1961, page 12.

Southern Conference Educational Fund -- signer of Clemency Petition to President Kennedy on behalf of Carl Braden -- New York Post, May 2, 1961, page 11. Communist Party.

Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. International Longshoreman's and Warehousemen's Union.

Daily Worker
Peoples World
Political Affairs
Harry Bridges
W. E. B. DuBois

Bayard Rustin
Ben Davis
Gus Hall
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

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THE EAGLE
Medford, Oregon
March 25, 1965
page 4

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From 1933 until 1947 Karl Prussian was a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A. In 1947 he offered his services to the FBI. For 12 years he was a counterspy investigating Communism in the United States.

He secured permission to leave the service of the Bureau in 1959 in order to carry his story to the public.

Today Prussian edits and publishes the newsletter "Heads Up", in which he documents his observations.

Montgomery Expects Thousands

Rally Won't End Rights Drive

By GEORGE CARMACK

Scenes Howard Staff Writer

SELMA, Ala., March 24 — Dr. Martin Luther King's 54-mile march from Selma to Montgomery and the climactic rally tomorrow at the State Capitol will not bring an end to the civil rights drive in Alabama.

Tomorrow's demonstration is expected to attract thousands of civil rights supporters from all over the nation. But when it ends — sharply at 3 p.m. under the court order which authorized the march — there will not be even a temporary amnesty.

"People have lost sight of the fact that this is only the beginning of our campaign," the Rev. Andrew Young, executive assistant to Dr. King, says.

"The past nine weeks have been spent in a drive to get the right to register," Rev. Young said. "It now looks like the barrier is cracking."

"But just having the right to register and vote is not what we are seeking. We are seeking to have Negroes actually qualified as voters. We will have about 30 staff workers in Selma and in adjoining counties doing all possible to get Negroes to register."

Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference is not alone in this effort. John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, announced a similar drive.

"We will have between 50 and 75 full-time workers in seven black-belt counties immediately," Mr. Lewis said. "They have come to the conclusion that all other rights depend on this right. Voter schools will be set up all over this area."

Tomorrow's rally is shaping up as second only to the "march on Washington."

"We know two chartered trains are coming from Washington," Rev. Young said. "And we have heard of chartered planes from Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Boston. We

think there will be planes from many other cities."

Harry Belafonte brings a group of New York entertainers to Montgomery for a program at tonight's campground, the "City of St. Jude," a complex of Catholic institutions. Thousands are expected.

Among the entertainers scheduled is Sammy Davis, who is closing "Golden Boy" for one night. Rev. Young says this will be Mr. Davis' first visit to the south.

While only 11 miles long, yesterday's march was the most difficult the marchers have experienced. It rained most of the day, at times in torrents. They crossed rural, impoverished Lowndes County, where

only one Negro is registered to vote.

Today, the marchers were to pass into Montgomery County where the highway runs thru green and rolling ranch country, much of it owned by "city farmers."

The avowed purpose of the march is to present a petition to Gov. George Wallace, but his office has said the governor will "have no part of the delegation." Said an aid to Dr. King:

"Of course we want to present our grievances to Gov. Wallace. But in a sense what he does now is irrelevant. The world will remember our march and what we are fighting for. Who will remember whiggler Gov. Wallace saw us on TV?"

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176 MAR 29 1965

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No Child's Play

By Whitney M. Young Jr.



THIS week, the Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers, a high official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. Martin Luther King's organization, criticized the "foolish kind of radicalism" of those who stage unplanned and needless sit-down demonstrations. He referred to the recent sit-in at the White House, and several others, and I find myself in agreement with him in principle.

It's one thing to march from Selma to Montgomery to protest against the denial of liberties by the enemies of justice in America.

But it's quite another matter to attempt to embarrass a President who has shown himself to be the most eloquent advocate of equal opportunities for Negro citizens to occupy the White House since President Lincoln.

There is a time and place for everything, marches, and sit-ins included. But these are serious matters, not child's play, and those who undertake them must think deeply before doing so.

Young people, in particular, come to mind. The overwhelming majority of them have done themselves proud with respect to civil rights. But an angry and vociferous minority, flouting the will of leaders like Dr. King and Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and CORE's James Farmer, have repeatedly jumped off the deep end to satisfy their own personal need to blow off steam.

The rights movement is serious business, deadly serious business. The ministers and leaders making the Selma to Montgomery march risk much. Most signed up before receiving any assurance that Federal troops would guide the pilgrimage.

They know that tens of thousands of people have languished in jails for their convictions. Others have been gassed, burned with cattle prods, tortured, shot, clubbed and even murdered for their views. But the cause for which their sacrifices have been made is being held back, not advanced, by unfocused and undisciplined outcries.

The march to Montgomery, which has the popular backing of all thoughtful Americans, the church, and public officials, is a well-planned, highly disciplined protest against a very real grievance — the denial of voting rights to Negro citizens in the South.

But there are other methods of protest, too. Not every person needs to march in Alabama in order to bring about reform. It often takes as much courage and patience and perseverance to remain in your own city and do something there.

Whether your home town is Houston, New York, Detroit, or Los Angeles, there is a job to do in wiping out slums, opening doors in business to Negro and other minority workers, retraining the unqualified and the illiterate, wiping out hospital and welfare bias, and winning good schools for Negro children. To tutor one child from a slum environment in algebra one night a week for a year is also important.

I take my hat off to America's youth; they're speaking up and speaking out on the racial issue. But I have no sympathy for the self-styled "hero" who tries to win the war all by himself, fires at his allies and friends in the process, and who then tells the generals — men who have been under shot and shell for years — that they aren't "militant."

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New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
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The National Observer _____
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176 MAR 26 1965

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UPI-88

(KING)

WASHINGTON--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING CALLED TODAY FOR A "COALITION OF CONSCIENCE" TO OVERCOME RACIAL INJUSTICE, POVERTY AND WAR.

THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SAID THAT MAN'S MATERIAL ADVANCES HAD OUTDISTANCED HIS SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT, LEAVING HIM WITH THESE THREE GREAT DILEMMAS.

KING SPOKE BEFORE A "CHARTER DAY ASSEMBLY" AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY. THE CEREMONY COMMEMORATED THE 98TH ANNIVERSARY OF A CHARTER BEING GRANTED TO THE FEDERALLY SUPPORTED INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO EDUCATE EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

KING INTERRUPTED HIS VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE IN SELAM, ALA., TO COME TO WASHINGTON FOR THE SPEECH. IT WAS GIVEN BEFORE A CAPACITY AUDIENCE OF 1,500 PERSONS.

DRESSED IN CAP AND COWN KING SAID: "ALL OVER THIS LAND WE MUST MAKE IT CLEAR THAT WE ARE THROUGH WITH SEGREGATION, NOW, HENCEFORTH AND FOREVER MORE."

HE CALLED UPON HIS AUDIENCE OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY TO INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AS PARTICIPANTS.

IF THE GAINS ARE NOT IMMEDIATE, HE SAID, KEEP MOVING.

"IF YOU CAN'T FLY, RUN. IF YOU CAN'T RUN, WALK. IF YOU CAN'T WALK, CRAWL, BUT BY ALL MEANS, KEEP MOVING."

TOUCHING ON POVERTY, KING ASSERTED THAT THERE IS NO DEFICIT IN HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

"THE DEFICIT IS IN THE HUMAN WILL," HE ADDED.

THE NEED, HE SAID, WAS FOR ALL MEN TO BECOME CONCERNED WITH THE "HAVE NOTS."

THE THIRD EVIL, WAR, HAS BECOME OBSOLETE BECAUSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

"IT IS NO LONGER A CHOICE BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE," HE SAID. "IT IS EITHER NON-VIOLENCE OR NON-EXISTENCE."

KING CLOSED BY CALLING FOR A "COALITION OF CONSCIENCE THAT WILL ONE DAY BRING AN END TO THE EVILS THAT SURROUND US."

3/22-BA1254PES

34 MAR 10 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

100-10610-4

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

10 Years Ago Fate Picked King to Lead Rights Fight

BY WILLIAM SCHAUB

The day was Dec. 1, 1955. A patchwork of dull puff-clouds hung over Montgomery, Ala., when Mrs. Rosa Parks adjusted her eyeglasses, straightened her two-piece blue suit, and limped from the tiny seamstress' room of a department store.

If the bunions and corns that anguished her feet forecast the weather, they could hardly have forecast the storm-cloud of history about to descend around her.

Mrs. Parks' left the store and boarded the Cleveland avenue bus as she always had, dropped wearily into the first seat of the Negro section in the rear and sighed. The bus filled rapidly. Both whites and Negroes stood in the aisle.

Ordered to Stand

Because her bunions throbbed—her ankles ached—Mrs. Parks took little interest when the bus lurched suddenly to the curb. But when the scowling bus driver demanded that she give her seat to a white man, it was more than she or her bunions could bear—so she sat there. For this "crime," Mrs. Parks was arrested. The rest is history, recorded as the day the march toward civil rights first took to its feet, the day Negroes walked and the Montgomery bus boycotts began.

But one fact has become almost lost in the high pitch of the sometimes shrieking events that followed in the next 10 years: The man chosen to lead Montgomery's 50,000 Negroes on their day of defiance was the mild, almost bland, young Doctor of Divinity Martin Luther King Jr., 28 years old.

But Why King?

Why Martin Luther King? What is there about this man that has set him apart? Has history made the man or has the man made history?

He is a man holding onto a thunderbolt—a man you would expect to be holding a lightning rod in another period of history.

He is a man who withdraws in a crisis until he finds himself in prayer, which leads followers and critics alike to wonder how much of his decision is divine, how much deliberative.

King Lives in Many Worlds

King lives in many worlds—one of them a world of jet planes, hotels, press conferences, and speeches at a pace of 3,000 to 4,000 miles a week. The route stops are all laced together with long

There is the compact little middle-class world along Auburn avenue in Atlanta where he lives less than a third of his time with his college-sweetheart wife, Coretta, and their three small children, the oldest only 10. The youngest, Bernice, will be 2 next Sunday.

It is in this world that King seems to shred himself into many pieces so his family can each have a share of him for the few minutes or hours that he is there.

Here He Recharges

This world is simple and uncomplicated. The talk is child talk. Or wife talk. The house is undifferent from others on the block, except that the windows and doors bear medium-weight iron bars. The furniture is only ordinary. The house is lived in and looks it. It is here that King seems to retreat and recharge the batteries that drive him into impossible situations.

It grieves King—and he has said so often—that he cannot fully fulfill the role of head of the household.

That's because of his other worlds—like the world where his wife once lived—Selma, Ala.

Look closer at King.

He Is Slow, Careful

At 36, 10 years after he helped light the flame in Montgomery, the mantle of Negro leadership seems to rest upon him, yet he has none of the characteristics of the executive. His decisions are slow and painstaking. He tells us "slowly" his humor



MARTIN LUTHER KING
Man with a thunderbolt.

distance telephone calls, apologizing because he could not say more ground.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO SUNDAY
AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3-21-65

Date: FIVE STAR FINA
Edition:
Author:
Editor: LUKE CARROLL
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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or 100-35356
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Under Investigation

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is thin. He is intense, so much so that he sometimes looks bewildered.

He is a refiner rather than a creator of ideas and his sense of high drama has given him his greatest talent: The ability to wrap flesh around the bonework of an idea and to dramatize the situation so everybody understands what is happening.

Physically, he is unimposing. King stands 5 feet, 7 inches. He is pudgy from too many lecture-banquets. His sin, he says, is eating. His face is a full-oval, accented by the moustache that curves around his lips. He naps in the middle of the day, but may sleep only 4 hours at night. He rises early, reads for half an hour before stepping into the "whirlwind" of his daily schedule.

Like his preacher father with whom he shares the pastorate of Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist church, King speaks in the impact pattern of the gospel singers, hitting a single idea again and again, like a hammer hits a nail. His tone is conversational, rhythmic, then suddenly angry. What he says is not so meaningful as how he says it:

"We are going to turn Selma upside down and inside out in order to make it right side up."

Yet he is so nonviolent that it moves many of his followers to explosive anger. At the same time, King himself has been "appalled by the silence and apathy of the good people." He sees non-violence as a "lesser of evils." He keeps a statuette of Gandhi in his office.

But King lives every day in a world of tinder box violence. He himself is a glaring target. He has been bombed, beaten, and stabbed with a nail file. Every time he speaks, the auditorium automatically receives a bomb threat.

'Ready for Anything'

However deep fear may run in the man, he shows only an icy disdain, strugs and says:

"I have prepared myself for anything that might come."

So day after day he lays his life on the line and in so doing exerts maximum pressure on those who invented the word.

Looking back again, it hardly seems surprising that this Nobel peace prize-winner, Time magazine's 1963 man of the year, was on hand that day in 1955 in Montgomery.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Others May Die' in Rights Cause, King Says Here

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. left Chicago to take charge of his nonviolent army in Selma, Ala., today after warning in a speech that "others may have to die, like Rev. Reeb" before racial justice comes to the deep south.

King spoke before 2,900 persons at the Chicago Sunday Evening club in Orchestra hall last night.

Eulogy for Reeb

King was to eulogize the Rev. James J. Reeb, who Tuesday was fatally beaten in Selma, in memorial services there today.

King said Selma Mayor Joseph T. Smith's offer to use the city stadium for memorial services "appears to be a break in the stalemate" between civil-rights groups and municipal authorities.

Just before he left here King spoke for 15 minutes with President Johnson from the office of Police Lt. Harry A. Smith at O'Hare International airport. He thanked the President for what he said Saturday about guaranteeing voting rights for all.

Confer on March

King said he would have to confer today with aids as to whether his forces will march on the courthouse in Dallas county, Alabama, in which Selma is located, in defiance of a court ban on demonstrations. Earlier he had indicated to reporters that a march would be held.

The Sunday evening club address hall at the Chicago ring. The club was used for biblical references, parables by Jesus, and quotations from PETER and St. Augustine.

Many people unable to see seals remained behind closed glass doors in the hall foyer during his address.

John Ali, aid and press secretary to Elijah Muhammed, leader of the Black Muslims, was a first denied admittance, altho he said he was representing the newspaper "Muhammed Speaks."

Chicago Atty. Chauncey Eskridge, an aid to King, intervened, and Ali was admitted.

Simon Has Trouble

Seymour Simon, Cook County board president, also encountered difficulty entering until he was seen by Newton Fara Sunday Evening club trustee, who escorted him in.

King said, "In our crisis in race relations, there are still too many of our white brothers concerned only with economic security and political power."

If they would become concerned with the welfare of others, he said, "we could turn the jangling discord of our nation into a real symphony of brotherhood."

King said that in the war on poverty, "we can't afford to have any conscientious objections."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO'S AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-15-65

Edition:

Author: 3 STAR FINAL

Editor:

Title: LUKE CARROLL

MARTIN LUTHER KING

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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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176 MAR 30 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How King Differs In Selma, Chicago

BY JAMES RESTON JR.

The two settings, the two audiences, and the two performances were as strikingly different as Cotton St. in Selma and the Gold Coast in Chicago.

Both in Browns Chapel in Selma three weeks ago, and in Orchestra Hall Sunday night, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. rose to the same level of nobility.

IN SELMA, King was the leader of a surging political movement, bolstering his people in the simplest terms for the trials ahead:

"I don't want you to think that we're running out on you, if we leave for a few days, 'cause we're going to come right back to Selma, and we're going to demonstrate until we get the vote."

His tone was firm, but his words were restrained and unadorned.

His rapt audience, some 750 black faces, crowding the aisles and packing the galleries, interrupted him with "That's right" and "That's it, brother."

HOW DIFFERENT was the situation Sunday night. When King had entered Browns Chapel, the crowd

rose and broke into a joyous "Glory, Glory Hallelujah." At Orchestra Hall, King quietly tiptoed across the stage to his seat, so as not to disturb the lofty singing of the Wheaton College Glee Club.

When King was introduced, the mixed and proper audience was cordial enough in its applause.

But it was his speech that so markedly contrasted with his Selma presentation.

He proceeded, in what seemed almost intellectual ecstacy, into an intricate exposition of his philosophy of love.

HE SPOKE in words that could hardly have been imagined in Browns Chapel. Warning against the "apathy of analysis," he lauded the Good Samaritan's "capacity for dangerous altruism," as an example of merging the "I into the Thou."

In time, however, with swelling sentences, he had enveloped his audience. He yearned for the "height of life" for all. "If you can't be a pine on a hilltop, be a shrub in the valley. If you can't be a sun, be a star. Be the best of whatever you are."

King's concluding benediction was as appropriate as the ending of the Salem meeting—a swaying "We Shall Overcome."

The gatherings had been totally different, but the smiles on the departing faces were the same.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-15-65
Edition: RED DART
Author:
Editor: CREED C. BLACK
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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176 MAR 26 1965

64 MAR 30 1965

The Ganges meets the Mississippi

By Abraham Ribicoff

WHAT MANNER OF MAN: A Biography of Martin Luther King Jr. By Lerone Bennett Jr. Illustrated. Johnson Publishing Company. 227 pp. \$4.95.

History tells us of men, and their journey on this earth. Many men have been skilled—many learned—many righteous—many leaders in a just cause. Occasionally—and only occasionally—the man and his times meet with a strange and sudden brilliance. Then a new chapter is written, causing us to marvel, as did Matthew: "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?"

Such a man may start his career insignificantly, as did Lincoln or Gandhi. He may have his mercurial ups and downs, as did Churchill. He may have been to the manner born, as was Roosevelt. Or he may have achieved a resounding victory over old prejudices as did John F. Kennedy. But so charismatic is his personality, so commanding his effect on others, so able is he to galvanize the social forces surrounding him, that he comes to dramatize and to personify his cause, and to catalyze events. Then he becomes not necessarily a happy or perfect man, but a symbol of larger things, and an historical figure.

Such a man, of course, is Martin Luther King Jr. and in this biography-in-depth, Lerone Bennett Jr., senior editor of Ebony magazine, attempts an "interim assessment of a man and the mood he mediates." On the whole, Bennett succeeds. A Morehouse College schoolmate of King, he has followed his subject's career for two decades and brings to it the practiced skill of a social historian, the art of a talented writer, and the empathy of a colleague. The result is a readable book, worth the time of anyone who wishes some understanding of the Negro revolution—which is, I daresay, any intelligent American, North or South.

"We're going to turn Selma upside down and inside out in order to make it right-side up," Dr. King said before he entered the jail of that city in February. What manner of man has the temerity to perform these deeds and the felicity to tell us why he does them? Nobel laureate, eloquent preacher, thorough scholar, pious Christian, Dr. King knows how to stir the national conscience and to seek and gain redress for a century of wrongs through the doctrine of non-violence.

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But there is much we don't know about this leader, who, in his mid-thirties, has become a familiar figure on our television screens and in our newspapers. A sensitive child, born to middle-class parents in the deep South, he twice seems to have attempted suicide before he was 13 years old. He was, as he himself has said, "ambivert—half introvert and half extrovert." From the beginning he made words and symbols central to his orientation to life. "You just wait and see," he told his mother at the age of six, "I'm going to get me some big words." His education—at Morehouse, at Crozer Theological Seminary, at Boston University, gave him the intellectual tools to deal with the emotions he had felt when, as a child, he and his father were told by a shoe clerk to move to the back of the store. Impressed by Hegel, Walter Rauschenbush, and finally by Gandhi and Thoreau, he chose for his doctoral thesis title "A Comparison of the Conceptions of God in the Thinking of Paul Tillich and Henry Nelson Wieman."

He had offers of Northern as well as Southern pastorates in 1953, when he completed his course requirements. His bride, the attractive Coretta, had had enough of the South. But duty-driven King, his ambition focused on a minister-teacher-prophet-like career, like that of Morehouse's president, Benjamin Mays, chose to return to the South—and the now world-famous Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

The personal philosophy of the young minister was now deeply rooted in the philosophy of Gandhi and Thoreau (who, when asked by Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Thoreau, why are you in jail?" replied, "Emerson, why are you out of jail?"). But King was his minister-father's son, and it was also rooted in the passion, the traditions and the ambience of the Southern Negro Baptist Church.

The rest is history. The man and the times met; Rosa Parks, a gentle Negro woman, refused to move from her seat on that Montgomery bus. "I don't really know why I wouldn't move," she said. "There was no plan at all. I was just tired from shopping. My feet hurt." So, as Bennett puts it, the pain of the feet and the deeper, unstated pain of the heart precipitated an explosion. And Martin Luther King, pastor of the most influential church in the Negro community—new in town, and so above past pettinesses—emerged as leader. He went into the streets to become head of a national resistance movement, armed—disarmingly enough—with the weapons of love, forgiveness and passive resistance.

He won in Montgomery, and he has been winning, sometimes slowly and always painfully, ever since. As Bennett points out, he is not without his critics. There are deep rivalries in the civil rights movement, and especially are there those who wish to move more swiftly and more violently, who use ultra-extremism as a revolutionary status symbol, regardless of its usefulness. Interestingly enough, it was not a segregationist bigot who attempted to assassinate King in Harlem in 1958, but a deranged woman—apparently a follower of the Negro extremists.

Two things are worth pointing out. Though a true idealist, Martin Luther King is a hardworking, superb realist—with his share of critics, but always focused on his cause. The author of this biography stresses that he is a poor administrator, helped only in recent years by able aides. It doesn't matter—very few effective political leaders are tidy bookkeepers. He has what I call a sense of political smell. He knows what to do, and when. If John F. Kennedy was boosted toward the Presidency through a call to King's wife while the civil rights leader was in jail, so King himself achieved a place in history through knowledgeable timing. Again, he was criticized by young, militant, idealistic Negroes for leaving jail and massive demonstrations in St. Augustine to accept an honorary degree at Yale. But for the majority, his majestic presence on that podium brought a new honor not only to the recipient, but to his cause.

And none of us—Negro or white—must forget that the strategy of non-violence can be effective only under democratic, responsible and conscionable governments. A Hitler or a Communist dictator would never tolerate non-violent protest. A people without a tradition of morality would not be moved by demonstrations against injustice. The other side of the coin is that King would never have succeeded at all, even in Montgomery, without the ultimate power of our Federal government, our Supreme Court, our Federal Department of Justice and the historic principles of the organic documents of the republic, latent but revered, and in that reverence, powerful.



*"He went into the streets
to become head of a
national resistance movement,
armed—disarmingly enough—
with the weapons of love,
forgiveness and
passive resistance"*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Acts Like King And Gets Away With It

We have said in effect before now that troublemaking racial agitator Martin Luther King fancied himself king of the United States of America.

Now he has gone so far in his contempt for authority, for law and order, and for the rights of others in this country that he dares tell not only a federal judge in Alabama but the President of the United States to stand aside while he does his damndest.

When Federal Judge Frank Johnson in Montgomery enjoined him from starting a mass "civil rights" demonstration march from Selma to the state capital this week, Martin Luther King thumbed his nose and marched anyway until turned back by state troopers.

Judge Johnson had received a gesture of support from President Lyndon Johnson in Washington, D.C. But the Johnson in the White House had no better luck than the Johnson sitting in federal court in Montgomery.

President Johnson's expressed hope that the action of the court would be respected only brought more nose-thumbing from Martin Luther King essaying the role of king of the U.S.A.

"King" Martin Luther King, not to be interrupted by a mere American president or a mere American federal judge, ruled both Johnsons out of order in short order.

These affronts to the Johnsons two by "King" King sent both the present U.S. attorney general and the immediate past U.S. attorney general fleeing from comment.

The Mobile Press Register prompted inquiry in Washington, D.C., as to what if anything Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had to say about "King" King's launching of a mass demonstration march in open disregard and defiance of instructions from the federal bench to desist.

Mr. Katzenbach and Mr. Kennedy were never so thankful for the Swiss inscription, "Silence is golden."

Judge Johnson had scheduled a Thursday hearing in Montgomery on the marching issue, and Mr. Katzenbach used this as an escape hatch from commenting.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4-A
Mobile Register
Mobile, AL

Date: 3/12/65

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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Mr. Kennedy, who of course was U.S. attorney general immediately before Mr. Katzenbach, did not take time to look for an escape hatch. He was in too much hurry to say nothing.

It is almost possible to sympathize with Mr. Katzenbach and Mr. Kennedy in their tongue-tiedness on "King" King.

In the face of Martin Luther King's impatient brushing aside of the President and a federal judge, Attorney General Katzenbach and Senator Kennedy had the foresight not to open their mouths for the "King of the U.S.A." to cut them down to size.

Now, all together, everybody across the land of the free and the home of the brave, let's give Mr. Katzenbach and Mr. Kennedy credit for using the utmost caution against being told by Martin Luther King to go jump into the lake with the Johnsons two.

Martin Luther King leaves no doubt that he believes Cooper's lines were meant for him and him alone:

"I am monarch of all I survey,

"My right there is none to dispute."

And who can say that Martin Luther King is not getting away with it at the expense of all he surveys?

Set to Honor Dr. M. L. King and 11 Others

A number of prominent persons, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will be honored in Chicago at the 24th Annual Blue Ribbon Tea of the Woodlawn Community Services Agency on March 14 at Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago, 1212 E. 59th St., from 3 to 7 p.m.

Lewis A. H. Caldwell, president of the board, said that Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner is expected to attend.

There will be a memorial table in honor of the late President John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Mary A. Allen, tea chairman for 11 years.

Dr. King will be presented an oil portrait of himself, painted by noted Chicago artist, Vince Cullers. The other 11 honorees will be pre-

sented line portraits to be done by artist Bernard Goss.

Mrs. Ota Muirhead is general chairman of the Blue Ribbon Tea and William E. Payne is general co-chairman. Mrs. Muirhead is the president of the Women's Auxiliary of Chicago's 6th Ward Regular Democratic Organization.

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People's World _____
Date 3-12-65
"MUHAMMAD SPEAKS"
Page 17

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UPI-121

ADD HEARING, MONTGOMERY (UPI-57)
 KING ADMITTED VIOLATING THE JUDGE'S ORDER BUT SAID HE FELT HE HAD TO LEAD THE MARCH "ON BASIS OF CONSCIENCE AND MORALITY, I HAD NO ALTERNATIVE."

KING SAID STATE TROOPERS MOVED ASIDE AFTER THE HUGE CROWD OF DEMONSTRATORS CAME TO A HALT.

"I DON'T KNOW WHY THEY WERE PULLED BACK. I FELT IT WAS A TACIT AGREEMENT FOR US TO TURN BACK," HE SAID.

"WAS THERE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOU AND (LEROY) COLLINS NOT TO GO ANY FURTHER?"

"COLLINS TOLD US EVERYTHING WILL BE ALL RIGHT IF WE STOPPED AT THE LINE OF TROOPERS," KING ANSWERED.

KING SAID A PROPOSED MARCH ROUTE HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO HIM PRIOR TO THE DEMONSTRATION BY COLLINS. THE NEGRO LEADER SAID HE UNDERSTOOD IT CAME FROM AUTHORITIES, WHOM COLLINS HAD MET EARLIER.

"COLLINS SAID THAT WAS THE ROUTE THEY WANTED US TO FOLLOW," KING SAID. KING WAS QUESTIONED ALSO BY ATTORNEY JOHN M. SMITH, REPRESENTING GOV. WALLACE.

3/11--EG205PES

MARTIN Luther KING

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

MAGNET FILE AND INITIALED

3-11-67
 FROM THE EVENING STAR
 WASH DC

MAR 23 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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 176 MAR 23 1965

Justice Aide Denies 'Deal' in Selma March

A Justice Department spokesman denied today that any "deal" was made to halt the proposed protest march Tuesday from Selma to Montgomery, Ala.

"There was no prearranged agreement, no deal," said Jack Rosenthal, Justice Department press secretary. "We didn't know what was going to happen."

What happened was that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. led the march out of Selma and across the Alabama River bridge, confronted Alabama state police, and turned his followers back toward town.

Rosenthal acknowledged that Lefroy Collins, director of the Community Relations Service, and Asst. Attorney Gen. John Dear, in charge of the criminal division, conferred with leaders of opposing factions in the Selma confrontation.

Both men also have confirmed these conversations without detailing what, if any, agreements were reached.

"Doing Our Level Best"

"We were trying to provide communications between the police and the marchers," Rosenthal said. "We were doing our level best to prevent a repetition of last Sunday's violence. That's a long way from saying it was all playing-acting."

This was a reference to published hints that the demonstration was staged and that all officials concerned—from Washington to Montgomery—knew the marchers were not going to go beyond the outskirts of Selma.

Rosenthal emphasized that both the marchers and those opposing them were unpredictable. Among the marchers, he pointed out, were such varying advocates as King's followers, a group of moderate whites, and teen-agers insisting they were going to go to Montgomery come what may.

On the other side were Selma Public Safety Director Wilson Baker, reportedly the only police official whom the Negroes respect, state police and the threat of a non-uniformed sheriff's posse.

"It's nonsense to think anybody was sure in advance how these people would react to each other," Rosenthal said. "There's a powerful difference between tying it up in a knot and just trying to be helpful to keep the peace."

Got Assurance, King Says

King told a Federal Court in Montgomery today that Collins assured him "everything will be

all right" when he led the Tuesday march.

How Collins' agency figured in the Selma compromise is described by sources.

Collins and Dear met Monday with King, Sheriff James G. Clark and Alabama Safety Director Al Lingo, according to the Associated Press.

The meeting with Clark and Lingo took place in an automobile agency, but what they said wasn't disclosed.

George E. Reedy, White House press secretary, said President Johnson had no part in working out any agreement.

Alabama Gov. George Wallace, described as disturbed by Sunday's violence, was said to have instructed state police on how to conduct themselves later. Otherwise, he told friends, he played no part in the agreement.

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King to Visit City, Says Bell

Dr. Martin Luther King has agreed to come to Huntsville when his schedule permits, Rev. Ezekiel Bell said Monday.

But Bell, stating that the local Negro community is meeting no resistance from the Board of Registrars, said King's visit will not be in connection with any civil rights demonstrations.

Bell said prospective Negro voters here are "not having the intimidation they are having in some other areas."

The local Negro leader said King will deliver an address and install the Community Service Committee as an official affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which King is president.

The Community Service Committee is a local Negro group headed by Bell.

Bell said an intensive voter registration drive is planned in the Negro community, but he said major emphasis will be put on stimulating interest among the Negro people to register.

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Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-5 HUNTSVILLE TIMES
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Date: 3-10-65
Edition: UNKNOWN
Author: UNKNOWN
Editor: LEROY A. SIMS
Title: RACIAL SITUATION
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Character: RM
or
Classification: BH 157-7684
Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM
☐ Being Investigated

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President Hit By King Over March Stand

SELMA, Ala. (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. says President Johnson had no right to ask Negro demonstrators to halt their planned march to Montgomery.

The White House had said the President wanted Negroes to abide by any court order. Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson issued an order Tuesday prohibiting the march.

King told newsmen after state troopers turned back an estimated 2,500 demonstrators that he knew when the march began that he was risking a possible contempt of court citation. But he added he felt the court order was an unjust injunction.

He said Negro leaders felt that they must try the march again and at least stand up to state troopers at the spot where others were beaten when the first procession for the state capital was broken up at the outskirts of Selma Sunday.

"Brutally Beaten"

The Negro leader said the marchers, stopped by club swinging troopers, were "brutally beaten, without a word of censure from the President or without concerted federal action."

"Both the judge's injunction and the President's appeal reminded us," the integration leader said, "of an action that condemns the robbed man rather than censuring the robber."

During the news conference on the steps of a church after the second march was stopped, newsmen asked the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner if he thought he might be held in contempt for starting the demonstration in the face of the order from U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery.

"I don't know what he will do," King said. "Possibly I can be held in contempt, and others, too. We took that under consideration in deciding to march."

The minister said it was the first time he had gone against a federal court order and emphasized "it doesn't mean we have lost confidence in the federal courts. We had a decision to make in this particular case."

Deputy U.S. marshals who came here to serve copies of the court order on King and the other leaders made no attempt to stop the march once it began. Judge Johnson will decide Thursday whether he thinks contempt proceedings should be undertaken.

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Plot to Kill— King Linked To Chicagoan

Chicago police said Saturday an anonymous telephone caller warned that a Chicago man has paid \$2,500 to have the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. killed Sunday while he leads a protest march in Alabama.

The call was reportedly made to the Chicago office of the FBI, which was told that the head of the "Chicago chapter of the Ku Klux Klan" hired an assassin.

The FBI would not comment on the matter.

Dr. King returned to Atlanta Saturday after meeting with President Johnson Friday evening in Washington.

THE MARCH will be a 50-mile trek from Selma to Montgomery where Dr. King plans to present Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace with voter registration complaints. State officials have said they will use troops if necessary to halt the protest.

A week ago Dr. King was placed under heavy security guard in Los Angeles after boxes of stolen dynamite were found. An anonymous caller had said dynamite would be used to kill Dr. King who was in Los Angeles to give a speech.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-6-65

Edition: RED STREAK

Author:

Editor:

Title: CREDIT C. BLAC
MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or 100-35356

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Under Investigation

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DR. KING REPORTS CHANGE IN SOUTH

More Whites Are Seeking
Racial Peace, He Says

By M. S. HANDLER

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. affirmed here yesterday his conviction that more and more responsible white people in the Southern states favored and supported the restoration of racial peace on the basis of social justice and equality.

Dr. King indicated that he believed white resistance to the civil rights movement had begun to recede, although he stressed, on the other hand, the immense difficulties that remain.

He said that in Alabama he was receiving increased sympathy from white people for the civil rights cause. He has been leading the Negro voter-registration drive in two Alabama cities, Selma and Marion, and has encountered stern resistance from officials in those towns.

In support of his view that the civil rights movement has resulted in progress, Dr. King said that most of the communities in the Deep South had been complying with the Public Accommodations Section of the Civil Rights Act.

He Receives Award

Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, came to New York City yesterday to receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Award for "enhancing the dignity of man." The United Jewish Appeal Women's Division of Greater New York presented the award.

He received a standing ovation from 4,000 women at the meeting, in the New York Hilton Hotel, after he had completed his acceptance speech. In the speech he appealed for the abolition of what he called the three universal ills that afflict mankind today—racial discrimination, poverty and war.

Dr. King publicly thanked the "Jewish brothers and sisters" in the United States who have given and are giving strong moral and material support to the Negro civil rights movement. This support, he said, is necessary to meet the growing requirements of the movement.

It was at a news conference after his formal speech that Dr. King referred to the changing attitudes of Southern whites on the question of race relations.

Dr. King has been receiving strong intimations from the responsible members of the communities—including important business leaders in Alabama, Mississippi, and other Southern states—of a desire to see an early end of racial violence, and discrimination, and a restoration of public tranquility through social justice.

Dr. King said that he would join with the marchers who

will leave Selma next Sunday on a trek to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, to petition Gov. George C. Wallace to put an end to discrimination and remove obstacles to the registration of Negro voters in his state.

Dr. King is scheduled to leave today for Washington to confer with President Johnson on the proposed new voting-rights legislation. He will then visit his home in Atlanta before returning to Selma in time to join the Montgomery marches on Sunday.

Alabama School Is Shut

Special in The New York Times

CAMDEN, Ala., March 4.—The school superintendent temporarily closed an all-Negro school here today in the wake of a civil rights disturbance that left the students agitated and angry.

Two civil rights workers went in the Camden Academy shortly after noon to persuade high-school students to demonstrate downtown.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 3/5/65
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: M. S. HANDLER
Editor: CAMDEN BUREAU
Title: ALABAMA SCHOOL IS SHUT

Character: S-C
or
Classification: BU 100-106670
Submitting Office: NYO
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NAMES AND FACES

Dr. King Honored

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., accepting the Eleanor Roosevelt Award of the women's division of the United Jewish Appeal, told some 2,000 women at the New York Hilton that there are three main evils in the modern world: racial injustice, poverty and war. Commenting on what he called "the appalling silence of 'good' people who have said, wait on time," Dr. King said: "The time is always right to do right." Then, at a press conference afterward, he had these things to say:

On the assassination of Malcolm X: "He was not in the mainstream of the civil rights movement, but he had the genius to point out the problems in an articulate way. . . . (His death) appears to be the result of an internal struggle in the black nationalist movement. . . . I'm sure that nothing can be accomplished by violence."

On his campaign in Alabama for Negro voter registration: "We've made progress in exposing the problem to the rest of the nation. . . . As far as tangible gains are concerned, we haven't made much progress. Only a token number have been registered. . . . I think that as a result of the demonstrations in Alabama we are going to get a voting bill this session of Congress—a good strong one."

On recent threats to his life: "We get them almost on a day-to-day basis, particularly when we are at the height of a campaign. . . . I never request any security for myself. When a community offers it, I don't turn it down." (Dr. King had a guard of five to 10 New York City plainclothes police yesterday, and uniformed police were observed in the lobby of the Hilton.)

Jackie Going to London

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy will be a visitor to London in May, the State Department announced yesterday. She will fly there for Queen Elizabeth's dedication of a memorial at Runnymede to the late President. The memorial is being erected on the field at Runnymede, southwest of London, where Magna Carta was signed in 1215.

Murrow Back in Hospital

Edward R. Murrow, 57, was back in New York Hospital "for a further checkup." The former United States Information Service director underwent surgery there last November, but the nature of the operation was not disclosed. Doctors at the hospital removed one of his lungs, which was cancerous, in October, 1963. A spokesman said he would remain at the hospital "for a few days."

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Mrs. K's Normal Life

Who should pop up at the opera in Moscow but Nina Petrovna Khrushchev. It was her first appearance at the Kremlin, in the Palace of Congresses, since her husband was ousted from power last summer. He wasn't along. When somebody sitting near Mrs. Khrushchev asked how things were going, she said: "We are now living a normal, healthy life like other people." The question must have upset her, because Mrs. Khrushchev did not return to her seat for the third act of "Prince Igor." The report of her opera-going came from Muscovites. Westerners haven't laid eyes on her or her husband since the Great Removal.

MacRaes and the IRS

Who hasn't got his tax problems these days, with the April 15 income tax return deadline inching ever closer? But the husband-wife entertainment team of Gordon and Sheila MacRae is more troubled than most. Yesterday they filed a petition in U. S. Tax Court in Washington, contesting a government claim that they owe \$78,479 in back taxes for 1960-'62. They contended the Internal Revenue was wrong in refusing to allow deductions for interest paid on a loan over one three years.



Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto
Former tennis star Tom Falkenburg, left, as he was booked.
His sister, Jinx, is on her way to aid him.

Jinx Falkenburg Aids Brother

Television personality Jinx Falkenburg was reported flying down to Mississippi to go to the aid of her brother Tom, 41, jailed in Jackson as an accused bank robber. "It's terrible," said Jinx. "I'm shocked. . . I can't understand it. He didn't need money. Even if he did, he always knew he could count on me. My brother and I are very close." Tom was held in lieu of \$5,000 bail on Federal charges that he held up the Ridgeland, Miss., bank Feb. 25 and escaped with \$4,048. State officials said another charge, of armed robbery, would be lodged against the sportsman, and authorities were also questioning him about the robbery of a bank in nearby Madison, Miss., in December.

More Lerner Charges

Among other things, Mrs. Alan Jay Lerner told the judge yesterday, her husband the lyricist of "My Fair Lady," said to her: "If you open your mouth, I'll kill you. . . You are going to give me a divorce or else I'll throw you down the gutter." She is suing for a separation, and Mr. Lerner, who will tell his side later, is counter-suing. The blonde former fair lady of Mr. Lerner also told the judge her husband took mysterious shots that made him sleepless, that he liked to beat her "all over" and that he ran around with other women. She handed herself very well on the stand, and no wonder. She used to practice law in France.

Estes Leavenworth-Bound

Leavenworth will soon get a new resident, Billie Sol Estes, the Texas wheeler-dealer who wheeled and dealed himself into a 15-year Federal prison term on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy. When Estes will actually be installed in Leavenworth, a Bureau of Prisons official said in Washington yesterday, depends on the U. S. marshal who now has him in custody.

An Inside Job

In case anyone had any doubts on the subject, there are some crooks in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. Warden John T. Willingham reported that \$20,700 in bonds belonging to inmates had been stolen from the cashier's office of the prison. The FBI is working on it.

Reported "really putting up a fight to stay alive" was author W. Somerset Maugham, 91, who lapsed into a coma Wednesday night while undergoing treatment on the French Riviera for influenza and congestion of the lungs. His secretary-companion of more than 30 years, Alan Searle, said Mr. Maugham was "extremely ill and and I'm afraid it is very grave."

The condition of Albert Cardinal Meyer, 61-year-old Archbishop of Chicago, continued grave and "unchanged" yesterday, a week after surgeons removed a cancerous tumor from his brain.

King Preaches on Non-Violence At Police-Guarded Howard Hall

By Paul A. Schuette
Washington Post Staff Writer

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

preached the doctrine of non-violence yesterday in a Howard University auditorium ringed by police to insure its practice.

A University spokesman said that threats received by the civil rights leader since the assassination of Malcolm X nine days ago prompted the tight security precautions.

He said 19 University guards, 15 uniformed Metropolitan Police officers and about 10 detectives guarded doors during a Charter Day

program marking the University's 98th anniversary.

Five Alumni Honored

Five Howard alumni were honored during the exercises for distinguished postgraduate achievement. They were actor-playwright Ossie Davis, of Mount Vernon, N.Y.; Leroy F. Morant, of Hempstead, N.Y.; a design engineer; Raul M. Perez, of Forest Hills, N.Y.; a United Nations interpreter; Edward P. Hurt, of Baltimore, a physical educator, and the Rev. Lanneau L. White, of Los Angeles.

In his address, Dr. King said that love for all mankind and non-violence can overcome the "towering evils" of racial injustice, poverty and war.

He told newsmen later that his belief in non-violence convinces him that the United States must end the war in Viet-Nam by negotiating a settlement with the other participants.

President Johnson faces a difficult problem in Viet-Nam, he said, but "violence . . . is accomplishing nothing."

Dr. King spoke before a capacity crowd of 1500 Howard students, faculty members and alumni in Cramton Auditorium. More than 300 others viewed the program on closed circuit television in an adjacent theater and an estimated 500 persons were turned away at the door.

Must Be No Slowdown

Dr. King said there can be no slowdown in the fight against racial discrimination

and urged wide participation in the civil rights struggle.

Poverty also must be eliminated now that the resources and techniques are available, Dr. King said.

Dr. King later discussed the voter registration drive that he is leading in Selma and other Alabama cities. He was pessimistic about registering significant numbers of Negroes unless Congress enacts new guarantees of voting rights.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, also discussed Negro voting rights yesterday at a meeting with President Johnson.

Wilkins said he received personal assurance that the President thinks no American should be denied the right to vote. Mr. Johnson plans to send a voting rights message to Congress soon and Wilkins predicted that legislation to implement that right will be enacted.

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Dr. Martin Luther King, at left, talks with Dr. James Nabrit Jr., president of Howard University, before delivering the prin-

United Press International
cipal speech at the University's Charter Day observance. The ceremony was held yesterday on the Howard campus.

DR. KING ASKS TALKS TO END VIETNAM WAR

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 2 -- Dr. Martin Luther King urged today that the UNITED STATES take the course of negotiated settlement of the Vietnam War.

He said, "we are not winning and I think it will become more difficult." Besides, the Negro Civil Rights leader said, his belief in nonviolence and his concern about people cause him to think "it is now necessary for our nation to move down a course of negotiated settlement."

"We can gain more by dialogue than monologue," he said. "The time has come for all involved to sit down at the peace table together and try to negotiate a settlement and neutralize the situation."

Dr. King made these comments in reply to a question at a news conference after an address at Howard University. In the address he had spoken of the "negativism" of war and was asked to relate that to Vietnam.

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ADD 1 KING, WASHINGTON (UPI-88)
 KING LATER SAID THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE VIET
 NAM CONFLICT SHOULD SIT DOWN AT THE PEACE TABLE AND NEGOTIATE A
 SETTLEMENT.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SAID HE REALIZED PRESIDENT JOHNSON FACED A
 DIFFICULT DECISION BUT THAT AS AN ADVOCATE OF NON-VIOLENCE HE HAD NO
 CHOICE BUT TO URGE NEGOTIATIONS.

"I BELIEVE WE CAN GAIN MORE THROUGH DIALOGUE THAN THROUGH MONOLOGUE,"
 KING TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER MET WITH REPORTERS FOLLOWING HIS
 ADDRESS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

ON OTHER SUBJECTS, KING SAID:

--THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NUMEROUS THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE RECENTLY BUT
 THAT HE CONSISTENTLY GETS SUCH THREATS. HE SAID THAT BECAUSE IS A
 LEADER OF A NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT, "I DON'T THINK I SHOULD GO AROUND
 WITH BODYGUARDS."

--THE REGISTRATION DRIVE IN SELMA AND OTHER COMMUNITIES IN ALABAMA
 WOULD OCCUPY HIS ATTENTION DURING THE SPRING. NEXT FALL, HE WILL ATTEMPT
 A SIMILAR DRIVE IN ~~MISSOURI~~ MISSISSIPPI.

--NEW FEDERAL VOTING LEGISLATION IS NEEDED AND IF ENACTED THIS YEAR
 "THOUSANDS" OF NEGROES COULD BE REGISTERED IN TIME FOR 1966 ELECTIONS.

--NEW VOTING LEGISLATION SHOULD ELIMINATE LITERACY TESTS AND ALL
 STATE POLL TAXES. HE URGED A NEW PROPOSAL FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO
 THOSE WHO LOSE THEIR JOBS BECAUSE OF ATTEMPTS TO REGISTER AND
 PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO SET UP FEDERAL REGISTRARS TO HELP NEGROES.

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UPI-148

(WILKINS)

WASHINGTON--ROY WILKINS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR THE NAACP, SAID TODAY IT WAS UNTHINKABLE FOR RIVAL NEGRO GROUPS TO ENGAGE IN A KIND OF "HATFIELD-MCCOY" FEUD.

HE MADE THE COMMENT TO NEWSMEN WHO ASKED ABOUT THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S OFFER TO TRY TO MEDIATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BLACK NATIONALISTS, WHOSE LEADER MALCOLM X, RECENTLY WAS ASSASSINATED, AND THE BLACK MUSLIMS.

WILKINS SAID THE TWO GROUPS SHOULD SIT DOWN AND TRY TO TALK OUT THEIR DIFFERENCES.

"IT'S UNTHINKABLE TO HAVE HATFIELD-MCCOY BUSINESS," HE SAID. "YOU DON'T SETTLE THINGS WITH BLOOD FEUDS."

WILKINS SAID HE WOULD HELP IF HE COULD BUT HE WAS NOT KNOWN AS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIATOR.

HE TALKED TO NEWSMEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE LOBBY AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS PROBLEMS.

WILKINS SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD LONG FELT THAT MANY CIVIL RIGHTS PROBLEMS COULD BE SOLVED MORE EASILY IF THE NEGRO'S RIGHT TO VOTE WAS PROTECTED.

THE NEGRO LEADER SAID NEW VOTING LEGISLATION WAS NEEDED FROM CONGRESS THIS YEAR BUT THAT THE NEED FOR NEW LAWS TO DEAL WITH OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES WAS "NOT NOW AS READILY APPARENT."

HE CREDITED KING WITH DRAMATIZING NEGRO VOTING PROBLEMS BY LEADING THE VOTER REGISTRATION DEMONSTRATIONS AT SELMA, ALA.

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MAR 15 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Dr King To Be
Honored Today**

Dr. Martin Luther King, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Baptist preacher, will be honored in absentia by the Sisterhood of Congregation Beth Yeshurun, 4525 Beechmont, at 1 PM Tuesday.

The tribute to Dr King is entitled "By My Spirit Sayeth The Lord," and will include two speakers: Dr John Lash, professor of English at Texas Southern University, and Mrs J. Milton Richardson, wife of the bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 "THE HOUSTON POST"
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Date: 2/2/65
Edition: SPORTS FINAL
Author:
Editor: W. P. MURPHY JR.
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: HOUSTON
☐ Being Investigated

100-106670 A-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 9 1965

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62 MAR 10 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Offers To Mediate Muslim Split

By GENE GROVE

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today was awaiting a response to his plea to the followers of the late Malcolm X and those of Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad to "meet with us at the peace table."

The peace conference was proposed by King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, before a congregation of more than 2,000 yesterday in Los Angeles.

"I am concerned over the violence and threats of violence across the nation—particularly in the Negro community since the assassination of Malcolm X," he said.

Harlem Quiet

Harlem has been quiet since Saturday's funeral for Malcolm, who broke with the Black Muslims more than a year ago. Police have arrested two Negroes in the slaying a week ago Sunday of Malcolm during a rally in the Audubon Ballroom. They say one of the men held is a Black Muslim although Muhammad has denied that his followers had anything to do with the killing.

Police believe five men were involved in the slaying. There were no new developments on the search for the other three, although the investigation headquarters were shifted today from the Wadsworth Av. precinct to the W. 100th St. precinct. The police said the shift was "purely administrative" because "they have more room down there."

Despite three speeches by Malcolm's followers, Elijah Muhammad, in a three-hour and 15-minute speech to the closing session of the three-day Black Muslim national convention in Chicago yesterday, said:

"There is nothing shaky about Muhammad. I'm not to be killed."

Views Expressed

Several Negro leaders, in television and radio interviews, assessed yesterday the reasons for Malcolm's appeal and the effects of his death.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, former State Senator from Harlem who last week became Manhattan Borough President, said the death of Malcolm offered New Yorkers "a brand-new opportunity to move in now and lead the people that he attempted to lead into constructive channels of activity."

James Farmer, national director of CORE, said neither Gov. Rockefeller nor Mayor Wagner has "done enough" for civil rights.

Bayard Rustin, the principal organizer of the 1963 March on Washington, said that a decade after the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools, "there are more Negro school children in segregated classes than before."

And Dr. John Morsell, assistant executive director of the NAACP, said there had been no positive achievements of Malcolm's movement.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NEW YORK POST

Date: 3/1/65
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: GENE GROVE
Editor: DOMENICO SCHIFF
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: C-C
or
Classification: 70 100-10607
Submitting Office: NYC
☒ Being Investigated

100-10607-11
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 10 1965

62-10607-11

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Women of UJA Honor Dr. King

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial award at the opening rally of the Women's Division Campaign for the United Jewish Appeal Thursday at the New York Hilton.

The award, for "notable achievement in enhancing the dignity of man," previously has been given Peace Corps Director Shriver and the late Sen. Lehman.

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1-5-68

File
100 106670

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22 "NY" WORK POST

Date: 3/1/65
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: JACOB J. ROSEN
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Character: 57-C
or
Classification: NY 10-106670
Submitting Office: NYC
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176 MAR 5 1965

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Tolson ✓
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WASHINGTON FOCUS:

Dr. King: Purpose and Peril

By CHARLES BARTLETT

31-1

SELMA, Alabama: The attention by Dr. Martin Luther King to the personal perils that accompany his new campaign to register Negroes in Alabama has echoed concerns that are nursed by many responsible Alabamians.

When King spoke in Los Angeles Wednesday of a possible assault upon his life, he was being realistic. Even such foes as Gov. George Wallace recognize that King is perhaps risking greater personal dangers in his new venture than he has at any stage of his crusading career.



BARTLETT

This is ironic at a time when most national Alabamians have accepted as inevitable the enforcement of equality.

But the fear is that the same sense of inevitability which has led reasoning Southerners into a compliant frame of mind may rile the frustrations of less balanced men.

The Negro leader's emergence from a "shirt-tail preacher" to a Nobel Prize winner has clearly enlarged his capacity to incite the irreconcilables. This international stature is an added affront to rednecks who already view him as a hostile symbol.

As the Alabama voting campaign unfolds, King will be required to exasperate those who dislike street demonstrations. These public shows of mass sentiment are offensive even to some friends of the equality movement.

But King and his group will emphasize the demonstrations as their best weapon against the heavy inertia which grips the Negroes in regard to

voting rights. King's "Alabama Project" is predicated upon an awareness that drama will be necessary to stimulate registrations.

Observers suspect that the prime attraction of Selma to the crusaders was Sheriff Jim Clark who offered the promise of heavy-handed, bullying tactics that has helped the Negro cause before. Clark was restrained by Selma's leaders from playing the same outlandish role that Bull Connor played in Birmingham.

King's march in Montgomery was a disappointment to its organizers but a startling number of Negroes appeared next day to register. The experience suggested the value of the demonstrations as prods to the consciences of citizens inhibited by fear and habit from lining up to register. This fear runs deepest in the rural counties where the white population is a minority. Tensions are acerbated in these places by the knowledge that the Negroes are reaching for something more than a front seat on the bus or a table in the cafeteria. The control of local governments is at issue.

These are high stakes which bring real risks to the Alabama project. King's apparent indifference to his own safety is not shared even in Alabama. His refusal to protect himself is being compensated by law officers who prize his safety far more than his objectives. The success of this protection is important to everyone.

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176 MAR 4 1965

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The Worker
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

MAR 8 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Rev. King's banquet
blasted by Atlantan**

ATLANTA — In a recent letter to The Times a New Yorker asked a fair question about the King testimonial affair but it is unlikely that he will get a satisfactory answer from those who promoted or attended the soiree.

A lot of us also wonder why all the whoop-de-do for a man who denounced rescue of white missionaries from an army of murderous cannibals; who taught at a school considered to be un-American and perhaps subversive; who collaborates with a man whose moral and political background is suspect; who is a disciple of Gandhi but nevertheless prefers the lush to the simple life; who chickened out on solemn vows to stay in jail until he got his way; who went along with the "lie" about use of government transportation until the evidence became overwhelming, then tried to laugh it off; who nudges children into the front lines of controversies and demonstrations; who is opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities; who admits that he is immune to criticism and appears not to care whether Negroes, whites, integrationists, segregationists, labor or anyone else gets hurt by his activities such as the boycotts he promotes; who teaches his followers to complain but seldom, if ever, urges them to develop talents and skills or do constructive rather than negative thinking; who indicated interest in holding conversations with the dictator Ben Bella, and who made irresponsible statements abroad about his homeland.

This list could go on and on but the questions are likely to remain unanswered by Rev. King's torch-bearers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4.
The Atlanta Times
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 2/27/65
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Luke Greene
Title: Martin Luther King,

Character: RM
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta
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MAR 16 1965

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CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS**ROY McDONALD**
President and Publisher**EVERETT ALLEN**
Treasurer**LEE ANDERSON**
Editor

Published Each Afternoon Except Sunday

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1965

It Wasn't Quite That Way

Remember the fuss raised last November when FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover characterized Martin Luther King as "the most notorious liar in the country"? Well, look at this:

King told reporters Tuesday that he had received from "high Federal

officials" a warning about a plot to kill him.

The Justice Department yesterday said it had given no such warning, but that in a telephone conversation with Justice Department officials King himself mentioned an alleged assassination plot.

Now, what did Mr. Hoover say...?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS, CHATTANOOGA, T

Date: 2/26/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

LEE ANDERSON

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office:

KNOXVILLE☐ Being Investigated

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NOT RECORDED
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DORIS FLEESON

Economics Also Key to Rights Drive

LOS ANGELES — A new peril has been added to the life of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader. He is being lionized outside the region of his life and work.

Within the week, Dr. King has been in jail in the South's Black Belt for leading a Negro voter registration drive and he has broken bread privately here amid luxurious surroundings with prominent Angelenos.

He concedes the anomaly and chuckles quietly. After all, he reminds a guest, he will be back in Selma, Ala., next week with Sheriff James Clark, who does not spoil him.

To dine with Dr. King in Selma may be expensive for white people in terms of risk of violence. To dine with him here is expensive, but it is only money to be given or withheld as one chooses.

California is the phenomenal growth state of the union, prosperous and now first in population. Alabama's racial troubles resulted in the election of five House Republicans last fall, which is a reason why the majority of the state's delegation is segregationist, junior in status and without influence in Washington.

The difference is part of the hard economic underpinning of the drive for racial justice. The forces that are isolating the Deep South are not alone moral, though Dr. King, a Baptist minister, takes that as

the source of his doctrine of nonviolence and preaches it, not floridly, but with emotion. The dinner here, which is of course being duplicated elsewhere, illustrates the economic aspect.

A white Presbyterian minister in Selma, Dr. John L. Newton, says that he has tried without success to establish relations between white and Negro ministers there. He concludes that Selma Negroes can expect progress only by pressure of demonstrations, which is Dr. King's program.

In the urbanized America of today, citizens in any ghettos who are uneducated, lack skills and can't vote are not merely pitiful; they are an economic waste. They will cost a community money even though it does as little as possible for them.

Among those dining here with Dr. King were the Negro president of a wealthy insurance company, the Negro postmaster of Los Angeles, ministers of big congregations well-leavened with a prosperous middle class. They represent hundreds of thousands of Negro Americans who are producing, buying, consuming—in short, making the wheels of industry turn.

In a quiet speech, Dr. King acknowledged the progress Negroes had made but described the other side of the coin, North and South.

He spoke words of sorrow over the victims of black

nationalist violence, but recoiled the murdered victims of his nonviolent campaigns in the South. He promised there would be no violent retaliation if the latter list is lengthened by his own name.

Dr. King believes that federal vote registrars will be necessary in some parts of the South. He leaves no doubt that he will press for legislation by this Congress to permit them.

Only 35, the incredibly successful Baptist minister seems little changed from the days when he first magnetized his own race and captured the imagination of so many Americans. He wears his Nobel laurels lightly, even humorously.

Maybe his hosts might next time invite Selma's leading citizens to a similar dinner and include Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, who seems to think, according to Washington dispatches, that Anglo-Saxons built all of America with their own hands except for a few slight touches from the Irish.

Perhaps Ervin should meet the Rev. Dr. Kilgore, pastor of a large Baptist congregation in Los Angeles. Asked where he got his Irish surname, the light-skinned clergyman replied, "Some of my ancestors were Scotch-Irish."

It was his dark-skinned wife who murmured when Dr. King promised to be brief. "Brief? But he is a Baptist preacher."

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Handwritten notes and signatures:
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The National Observer _____
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Date _____

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, Feb. 25, 1965

C9

Klan, Black Muslim Methods Alike

By Jack Anderson

The FBI has picked up disquieting reports that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., like the Negro nationalist, Malcolm X, has been marked for murder.

The militant Malcolm apparently was gunned down by Negro extremists. The threats against Dr. King have come from white extremists.



Anderson

As long ago as last July, the FBI learned that Ku Klux Klan terrorists tried to waylay Dr. King when he went to Monroe, La., on a civil rights mission. At the last minute, the plot fell through.

The latest reports claim that Klansmen are now trying to hire a former convict for \$2000 to do the dirty work for them.

It is one of the ironies of the civil rights struggle that the Ku Klux Klan and Black Muslims are now trying to oppose ends of the spectrum.

Both seek to segregate the white and black races. Both quote Scriptures to justify their hate doctrines. Both use goon squads to carry out acts of terror and violence.

Only elite Klansmen and Muslims, sworn to secrecy, are admitted to the strong-arm squads. In both cases, they

hold separate meetings under tight military security.

"Holy Terrors"

In the Klan, the terror groups go by such names as "Killer Squad," "Knockoff Group," "Secret Sixes," "Flying Squad" and "Holy Terrors."

Instead of the traditional white hoods. They usually wear dark, tight-fitting hoods. Some simply use silk stockings pulled over their heads.

Both Klan and Muslim goon squads specialize in Dogpatch-style attacks on defenseless victims. The Klansmen like to strip their victims, beat and flog them unmercifully, then leave them in a lonely wooded area to find their own way home. The Muslims specialize in "atopping" victims after they are down.

Both Klan and Muslim terrorists are disciplined to kill. The Muslims are known to have made earlier attempts on the life of Malcolm X before a spattering of bullets finally ripped into him Sunday at a Harlem rally.

Klansmen have also been implicated in a number of civil rights murders. Not long ago, a terror squad in southern Mississippi was summoned to a secret meeting by a message, containing only the picture a hooded rider on a horse and a notation of the time and place.

\$1200 Murder Fee

At this supersecret try, hooded leader announced con-

spiratorially that the Klan was sponsoring a former convict at \$1200 "to do a job" that would make the slaying of civil rights leader Medgar Evers "look sick."

Perhaps this is the same \$2000 plot on Dr. King's life that the FBI had learned about earlier.

Both Klansmen and Muslims have a penchant for special robes and rituals. Leaders of both organizations make a big profit selling robes to the membership.

Typical of the mumbo-jumbo is this exchange outside a Klan meeting:

Guard: "Ayak." (Are you a Klansman?)

Klansman: "Akai." (A Klansman am I.)

Guard: "Aog." (American on guard.)

Similarly, a Muslim meeting might open like this:

Minister: "As-salaam-alai-kum." (Peace be unto you.)

Congregation: "Wa-alai-kum-salaam." (And unto you peace also.)

Perhaps the next logical step would be a merger of the Klan and the Muslims.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including "b7C" and "b7D".

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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 New York Herald Tribune
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 The National Observer
 People's World
 Date 2/25/65

Handwritten signature "Rosen" and other notes.

MAR 10 1965

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UPI-217

(KING)

LOS ANGELES--REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TODAY REDEDICATED HIMSELF TO NONVIOLENCE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS EVEN TO THE POINT WHERE HE SAID THERE SHOULD BE NO RETALIATION IF HE HIMSELF WERE KILLED.

KING ARRIVED HERE FROM HIS ATLANTA HOME FOR A SERIES OF PUBLIC APPEARANCES AND DISCUSSED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE RECENT VIOLENCE IN ALABAMA AND ALSO THE ASSASSINATION OF BLACK NATIONALIST LEADER MALCOLM X.

"VIOLENCE MUST BE CONDEMNED BY ALL PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL," HE SAID. "IT HAS TO START SOMEWHERE. IT IS NOT GOOD FOR THE IMAGE OF OUR NATION. WE'VE GOT TO LEARN TO DISAGREE WITHOUT BEING DISAGREEABLE."

KING SAID THAT LAST MONDAY NIGHT AT A MARION, ALA., MEETING HE HIMSELF WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THE TARGET OF AN ATTACK. HE SAID THAT THERE WERE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE AROUND HIM AND HE WAS NOT IN THE CLEAR SO THE ATTACK DID NOT COME OFF.

WHEN ASKED WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF HE WERE KILLED BY A FANATIC, KING SAID, "I WOULD HOPE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO VIOLENT RETALIATION. ONE HAS TO OVERCOME FEAR OF DEATH. I'M PREPARED TO FACE UP TO ANYTHING THAT MAY COME FOR THIS CAUSE."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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King Story of Plot on Life Disputed by Justice Dept.

The Los Angeles Times

The Justice Department and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. flatly contradicted each other yesterday over who said what about an alleged plot to assassinate Dr. King.

The Negro civil rights leader said a "high Federal official" telephoned him in Selma, Ala., Monday afternoon and advised him of "a plot... to take your life."

A Justice Department spokesman said an official whom he refused to identify did telephone Dr. King, but that it was Dr. King who mentioned the assassination plot. The spokesman said the pur-

pose of the call was to find out what Dr. King's plans were in regard to Negro voter registration demonstrations in Alabama.

The first public word of the alleged plot came from Dr. King at a mass rally in a Negro church in Selma Monday night. He repeated it yesterday at a press conference in the same city and added that "high Federal and State officials" had also informed him of an earlier attempt to assassinate him when he appeared in Marion on Feb. 15.

He said the officials had "pretty conclusive evidence" that two white men in Marion were set to kill him.

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 People's World _____

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FEB 24 1965

UJA Plans Tribute to Dr. King

MORE than 3,000 women will witness the presentation of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Award to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at the opening rally of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York on Thursday morning, March 4, at the New York Hilton Hotel.

The presentation to Dr. King will be made by William Rosenwald, honorary national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. Dr. King will be the third recipient of the Women's Division award. Previous recipients were R.

Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps, director and the late Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, to whom the award was made posthumously.

The rally will be followed by two luncheons, one for Manhattan and Queens women, the other for Brooklyn women.

Chairmen of the Women's Division drive in the Metropolitan area are Mrs. Lawrence Freeman and Mrs. Emanuel Gantz.

Chairman of the rally committee is Mrs. H. Herbert Rossman, while Mrs. Abraham N. Geller is chairman of the rally program.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

FEB 24 1965

Rev. Dr. King Is Disputed

By DAVID KRASLOW

Exclusive to The Journal-American
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. —

The Justice Dept. and the Rev. Martin Luther King flatly have contradicted each other over who said that about an alleged plot to assassinate Dr. King.

The Negro civil rights leader said a "high Federal official" telephoned him in Selma, Ala., Monday afternoon and advised him of "a plot . . . to take your life."

A Justice Dept. spokesman said an official, whom he refused to identify, did telephone Dr. King, but that it was Dr. King who mentioned the assassination plot.

REASON FOR CALL

The spokesman said the purpose of the call was to find out what Dr. King's plans were concerning Negro voter registration demonstrations in Alabama.

"In the course of that conversation," the spokesman said, "Dr. King advised the Department that he had learned of anonymous threats on his life."

There was a report in Selma that the call to Dr. King came from Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach. The Justice Dept. spokesman declined to either confirm or deny the report.

The first public word of the alleged plot came from Dr. King at a mass rally in a Negro church in Selma Monday night.

Dr. King said he had been told that afternoon by a "high official in government" that there was "a plot taking place in Selma and Dallas County and Perry County to take your life."

Selma is in Dallas County. Dr. King also appeared recently in nearby Marion, which is in Perry County.

ASKS ABOUT CALL

After the rally in Selma, Los Angeles Times reporter Jack Nelson asked Dr. King about the phone call. Dr. King said it came from a "high Federal official who called from Washington."

Dr. King repeated that statement yesterday at a press conference in Selma.

The Justice Dept. spokesman, however, was insistent that the matter of an assassination plot was introduced into the conversation by Dr. King.

"When Dr. King informed the Department representative of the threat," the spokesman said, "the representative expressed concern."

Dr. King also said at his press conference that "high Federal and state officials" had informed him of a planned attempt to assassinate him when he appeared in Marion on Feb. 15.

He said the officials had "pretty conclusive evidence" that two white men in Marion were set to kill him. They had "definite plans to assassinate me," Dr. King said.

But the minister said he was surrounded by a lot of people during his appearance in Marion and "I was never a clear target."

Associated Press Wire Service
Feb. 24, 1965



DR. MARTIN L. KING
Wirephoto from AP

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[Handwritten signatures and initials, including "J. Edgar Hoover" and "G. McLaughlin", over a large black redaction mark.]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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McK...
4/12/65

King to Speak At Howard U. Charter Day Fete

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will be principal speaker at Charter Day exercises marking the 88th anniversary of the founding of Howard University March 2.

The Negro civil rights leader, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964, will speak at a program beginning at 10:30 a.m. in Cramton Auditorium, 8th and Fairmont Sts. NW.

Five distinguished alumni of Howard, to be honored for outstanding postgraduate achievement, will speak at an 8 p.m. banquet in Baldwin Hall, 4th and College Streets NW. They are:

Ossie Davis of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., actor-playwright; Leroy F. Florant of Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., design engineer; Raoul M. Perez of Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y., United Nations interpreter; Edward P. Hurt of Baltimore, physical educator, and the Rev. Dr. Lameau L. White of Los Angeles, religious leader.

The Charter Day assembly is open to the public. Tickets may be purchased at the Office of Alumni Affairs, Room 432, Administration Building.

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 Date *2-18-65*

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Letters to the Editor

Early Christians Glorified in Jail

IN regard to the allegation that Dr. Martin Luther King is "teaching children to glory in jail" and is not following the Bible's teachings (Letters, Feb. 9), I would like to say that many early Christians were sent to dungeons and even put to death because of their beliefs. Rather than relinquish their beliefs or deny their God, they chose "jail." Children read about this in history books.

Dr. King is a great modern day Christian, who, rather than sit on the sidelines and issue orders from seclusion, is right at the head of his people, leading them peacefully. In years to come, history will teach that Dr. King followed one of God's greatest commandments, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He will stand alongside Lincoln and Kennedy in his service to the people of the United States.

TERESA KENNEDY

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 Date _____

60 MAR 1 1965

FEB 18 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TAUNTED SHERIFF HITS RIGHTS AIDE

Assistant to Dr. King Then
Arrested in Selma, Ala.

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 16—Sheriff James G. Clark Jr. struck an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the mouth today on the steps of the Dallas County Courthouse.

Federal agents and reporters who witnessed the incident said the sheriff had acted after the Rev. C. T. Vivian goaded him with a string of invective that included "brute" and "Hitler."

Mr. Vivian, who suffered a mouth cut from Sheriff Clark's fist, was arrested and charged with criminal provocation and contempt of court.

A few hours later two field workers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were beaten by three white men within half a block of the courthouse. Frank Sotomero, 29 years old, of San Francisco, and Roger Daily, 21, of Gladstone, N. J., both white, suffered facial bruises.

They told the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Selma police that they had been attacked in front of the Carnegie Library by men they thought were used car salesmen. They said one carried a gun.

The violence came on a day in which Dr. King was preparing to move his campaign for faster Negro voter registration from Selma into rural areas of the Alabama Black Belt. Negroes demonstrated by the hundreds yesterday without violence and without arrests.

Negro leaders said that the attacks today would probably set off new demonstrations in Selma, where the campaign has been centered for more than four weeks.

Mr. Vivian, an Atlanta member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which Dr. King heads, was at the courthouse shortly before the noon recess of board of registrars.

Waits in Rain to Sign

About 100 Negroes were standing in line in a light rain to sign the appearance book, used to assign priorities for processing applicants for registration. They were some of the 1,400 who stood in line all day yesterday without being able to sign the book.

When the board closed about noon, Mr. Vivian led about 25 Negroes around to another entrance to take them into the courthouse to get out of the rain.

They were met at the door by deputies Sheriff Clark, who remained in his office during the demonstrations yesterday, came out in civilian clothes. The Negroes were told they could not go into the courthouse.

Mr. Vivian, a tall, erect Negro, explained that the group wanted to get in out of the rain. Sheriff Clark told him to leave. He refused. The Negroes began singing freedom songs. The officers prodded them with night sticks to get them off the steps.

Likens Sheriff to Hitler

In the confrontation, witnesses said, Mr. Vivian accused the sheriff of being "brutal" to Negroes of Dallas County, said he was "like Hitler" and dared the sheriff to hit him.

After a moment, the sheriff, who weighs 220 pounds, hit Mr. Vivian in the mouth with his right fist. Then he ordered Mr. Vivian arrested, and the clergyman was taken away, with blood running from his mouth.

Later the local authorities said Mr. Vivian had been taken to a hospital, where one suture had been used to close the mouth cut. He was then returned to the Dallas County jail.

Before he struck Mr. Vivian, witnesses saw deputies try to persuade Sheriff Clark to return to his office and let them handle the demonstrators, but the sheriff would not do so.

He spent two days in the hospital last weekend suffering from exhaustion after four weeks of encounters with demonstrators at the courthouse. In that period, the sheriff arrested hundreds of Negroes and on several occasions roughed

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

35 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 2/17/65
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: JOHN HERBERS
Editor: CLIFFORD DANIEL
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
Character: SM-C
or
Classification: BU 100-10647
Submitting Office: NYO
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67 MAR 4 1965

100-10647

After the incident today, another staff member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said, "Every time it appears that the movement is dying out, Sheriff Clark comes to our rescue."

Dr. King spent the afternoon trying, without success, to see Mr. Vivian.

First he went to the New Vanehan Memorial Hospital, where Mr. Vivian had been treated, but was told that his assistant had not been there.

Then he went to Good Samaritan Hospital, a Roman Catholic institution for Negroes operated by the Fathers of St. Edmund and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester, N. Y.

The civil rights leader found himself surrounded by white nuns in white robes who wanted to shake his hand and pose with him for pictures to send to relatives. They brought out a small Negro baby in a blue wrap, which Dr. King spent a few minutes admiring.

Then Dr. King, six members of his staff, the nuns and two priests had coffee and cookies and talked over the racial situation in Selma.

While he was there, Dr. King learned that Mr. Vivian was back in the jail.

Dr. King went to the jail. His party took an elevator to the third floor, where the door was kept closed and the face of a deputy appeared behind a wire grill.

"What do you want?" the deputy asked.

"We want to find out about Mr. C. T. Vivian. I understand he was beaten up," Dr. King said.

Told to See Sheriff

"He's all right," the deputy answered, without opening the door. "He wasn't touched. If you want to see him, you'll have to go to the sheriff's office."

"Where is the sheriff's office?" Dr. King asked.

"You know as well as I do where the sheriff's office is," the deputy replied.

"No, I don't," Dr. King said. "If I did, I wouldn't be asking."

Dr. King then left, found that the courthouse was locked and gave up his search.

Tonight, he went to Gee's Bend, a small farming-community in Wilcox County south of here, to address a Freedom Rally. Wilcox County is one of several in the Black Belt where Negro leaders are planning to take their campaign for faster Negro voter registration.

The trip to Gee's Bend was made in a blinding rainstorm. A caravan of automobiles carrying Dr. King, members of his staff, FBI agents and newsmen skidded and slid over mud roads until it reached the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church late at night. About 250 Negroes were waiting.

"I came to Gee's Bend tonight to tell you we are going to stay with you and work with you until Negroes get the ballot," Dr. King said. "When you get the ballot things in Gee's Bend are going to change. You won't have to send your children to the terrible school you have here and they will do something about your roads."

In Wilcox County Negroes outnumber whites 4 to 3, but no Negro is registered to vote.

At 2 A.M. today, Dick Gregory, the Negro comedian, and seven other persons in his party were arrested at the Holiday Inn Hotel on charges of disorderly conduct.

The group was arrested on a complaint signed by the manager, Harold Sewell.

The Selma Public Safety Director, Weldon Baker, said that

Mr. Gregory and his party had made their reservations to stay at the hotel last night but that the rooms had not been guaranteed. When they did not appear by 8 P.M., the rooms were rented to other parties, he said.

Mr. Sewell said he called the police after Mr. Gregory refused to leave and created what he called a "disturbance."

The Sheriff Is Uncertain

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 16 (UPI).—Sheriff Clark said he was uncertain whether he had struck Mr. Vivian.

"If I hit him, I don't know it," Mr. Clark declared. "One of the first things I ever learned was not to hit a nigger with your fist because his head is too hard."

"Of course, the camera might make me out a liar," Mr. Clark said. "I do have a sore finger."

ma



Associated Press

Negro comedian Dick Gregory is arrested at a motel in Selma after he claimed room reservations which the motel manager said had expired.

Selma Negroes Clubbed; Dr. King's Aide Seized

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 16 (UPI) Sheriff Jim Clark and his deputies used clubs today to prod Negroes off the Dallas County Courthouse steps. Negro leader Rev. C. T. Vivian suffered a bloody mouth and was placed under arrest.

There were reports that Dr. Vivian was punched. He is an Atlanta minister and a top aide of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King in the civil rights movement.

Clark insisted that Dr. Vivian had been cut around the face when "he fell down." He said the minister had called him names and was placed under arrest under a charge of criminal provocation.

69 MAR 1 1965

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- Callahan _____
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- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date 2-17-65

The confrontation with Clark came when the Negroes tried to move their voter registration line inside the Court-house to get out of the rain.

The Negroes had been lined up to sign an "appearance book" at the registrar's office. Signing the book is the first step toward registering, and it assures the applicant a specific place in the line when the registration books are opened again March 1.

Earlier today police jailed comedian Dick Gregory on disorderly conduct charges when he attempted to register at a motel in Selma.

Gregory and seven white and Negro companions were taken into custody about 2 a.m. when they refused to leave the lobby of the motel, claiming they had reservations.

The manager did not dispute Gregory's claim, but said the motel never held reservations past 8 p.m.

Gregory was freed this afternoon under \$200 bond.

Kansas

An Ottawa University student civil rights group in Ottawa, Kan., will open a barbershop March 1 to cut hair of Negro students.

James Dean, chairman of the school's Student Civil Rights Committee, said the one-chair shop is being opened because all present Ottawa barbershops are segregated.

Several Ottawa white barbers said they do not cut Negroes' hair because of technical difficulties — it requires special tools and training.

The Negro barbershop will be in the basement of an Ottawa University building which already has been

equipped by the student group. It will operate one day a week. Costs of the installation were shared by the Student Council and university administration. Ottawa is a Baptist Church-related school.

Detroit

Associated Press

Mayor Orville Hubbard of Dearborn, Mich., surrendered in U.S. district on an indictment growing out of a racial demonstration in his predominantly white suburbs of 112,000. He had been sought unsuccessfully for five days by Federal authorities.

Hubbard is accused of failing to protect property or to enforce criminal laws when demonstrators stoned a house on Labor Day, 1963, in the mistaken belief it had been sold or rented to negroes.

Because he had failed to appear and had eluded marshals, Hubbard was required to post a \$5000 surety bond in the misdemeanor case. He had telephoned earlier he would surrender today.

Missouri Daily Editor
Replies To Dr. King's
Letter Asking For
Financial Contribution

Dr. Martin Luther King wrote Editor Edward W. Sowers of the Rolla Daily News, Rolla, Mo. for a donation. Editor Sowers, a true American patriot replied to King in a letter that was printed on the front page of the Rolla Daily News. Here is what Editor Sowers said:

Rolla, Mo.

Feb. 2, 1965

Martin Luther King, Jr.
care of CITY JAIL
Selma, Alabama
Dear Sir:

I have your letter, mailed from Atlanta, and dated, February, 1965." You write as President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, asking that I donate money to this organization, so you can continue to stir up strife, riots, bloodshed all across this nation which is already bending every effort to improve your race.

As a taxpayer, I (and millions of others) am paying fast-increasing taxes to my government which, in turn, is using the collective billions of dollars to improve conditions for you and your race and all other races across the face of the earth. But you, ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~abetted by mis-~~

guided Liberals, Socialists and Godless-Communists, insist on continuing to stir up trouble and divide this nation as it has never been divided since the Civil War.

Using your falsely-built prestige (TIME's "Man-of-the-Year," the Nobel Prize—from a foreign Socialistic government, and a cup-of-coffee with the President of the United States), you continue your interference with the orderly march of this nation toward The Great Society—as President Johnson terms it—and, in so doing, you are in part and directly responsible for the recent shameful degradation which recently struck the University of California.

Your ilk (you who fellow-travel with Socialists and Godless-Communists) also led to the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, an organization of Americans which originated in another troubled period 100 years ago when trouble-makers like you did interfere with the nation's reconstruction after your race was freed of slaves and progressed to equality.

BUTLER COUNTY AMERICAN
Hamilton, Ohio
February 13, 1965
page 1

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48 APR 13 1965

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I should think that the well-financed, and now unchecked) Socialist and Godless-Communist parties would finance your campaign, for you and yours ARE aiding those evil ideologies in THEIR campaign to strike Christianity and Freedom from the face of the earth.

Only this morning the Idiot Tube, sometimes referred to as television, brought into my breakfast room, the suggestion that the House of Un-American Activities Committee let up further on investigating Godless-Communism and take up, instead, an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan, obviously, does create a problem, but, according to recent news reports, it IS working to discourage more infiltration of Socialism and Godless Communism into our government and educational institutions. It so happens that MY Congressman (Richard H. Icord) is on that committee, and, as an American and one of his constituents, I want him to continue to work to subdue Socialism and Godless-Communism, and not accommodate and make stronger those evil ideologies, as you and your ilk are doing!

I fear that the Committee, however, has already been rendered impotent by the U.S. Department of Justice and Earl Warren's Supreme Court, giving Godless-Communists the unfettered freedom of action of good Americans. I have it on the highest authority that the FBI, the great U.S. security organization

which you recently criticized, has been ordered to cace up on the Godless-Communists! Small wonder, what with the recent Warren-dominated decisions taking dictatorial Legislative power from the legislative branch of our government, and from the people, themselves (I refer to the legislative redistricting edict)—which can only lead to more characters in our Congress like your Adam Clayton Powell. (You must be proud of him.) This seemingly hopeless situation has thrown our own Missouri Legislature "into a feeling of hopelessness and gloom," one of our representatives told me only last week.

You profess to be a minister of the Christian religion, yet you, by your actions, accommodate the Godless-Communists who are dedicated to destroy Christianity. I saw this first-hand behind the "Iron Curtain" in Czechoslovakia this past Summer—and no one—you or anyone else—can tell me that it is not happening there, and, to a lesser degree, right here in our own country.

Are you to withdraw faith and support of our FBI and turn to your SCLC to save our nation from further subversion? I think not! You are in jail, as of this writing, because you violated the law made by the people, not by a dictatorial Supreme Court edict. And, so for as this citizen is concerned, it might be a blessing for our nation and for Christianity and America if the authorities keep you there.

Yours sincerely,
Edw. W. Sowers

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MEANWHILE, BACK TO REALITY: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., an overnight visitor, buddied at the Flying Carpet with attorney Chauncey Eskridge over a proposed syndicated radio show.

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Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

54

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

2-12-65

Date: 2-12-65
 Edition: FOUR STAR FINAL
 Author: IRV KUPCINET
 Editor:
 Title: JOHN G. TREZEVAN
 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character:
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 Submitting Office: CHICAGO
 Under Investigation

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 176 FEB 24 1965

File
 100-106670

1966 MAR 12 1965

82

King Fires Out Three Challenges In Speech Before 4,000 Students

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Date: 2-11-68
Edition: Daily
Author: JIM STONE
Editor: JOHN W. CIGGOT
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 71 - 2
of
Classification:
Submitting Office: Department
☐ Being Investigated

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07 MAR 01 1965

72

Accorded Standing Ovation

By JIM STERBA
State News Staff Writer

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King outlined three challenges that must be met if man is to survive and specifically called for new civil rights legislation to help solve discrimination problems in the south, in a speech to a crowd of nearly 4,000 at the Auditorium Thursday.

"It is clear after viewing the situation in Selma, Ala., that current legislation is not enough," King told the audience that gave him a standing ovation for nearly a minute both before and after his talk.

King said that MSU President John A. Harsh and the Civil Rights commission had recommended that federal registrars be used in the South long ago, and urged that the commission's recommendations be adopted.

The three challenges facing the world according to the Nobel Prize winner are: achieving a world brotherhood prospective, getting rid of the notion that there are superior and inferior races, and developing massive action programs to rid the world of segregation.

"Through our scientific and technical genius, we have made the world a neighborhood," he said, "now we must make it a brotherhood."

"If we cannot live as brothers, we will die like fools," he said.

King, pointing to the conditions of hunger he observed during a recent trip to India, said that the destiny of America is tied up with the destiny of all these people.

"All life is interrelated," he said, "and it is a shame that we don't take the millions of bushels of wheat, costing millions of dollars a day to store in this country to India where it can be scored free in the stomachs of hungry Indians."

It has been made scientifically clear, after much research, that there are no superior and inferior races, King said.

Some men distort religion and the Bible in defending the doctrine of "White supremacy", he said.

"They say God created man in his own image, and since most people agree that God was not a Negro, the Negro then is not a man," he added with a smile.

King drew a laugh from the attentive audience when he said he had been told that God was a charter member of some white citizens councils in the south.

Turning to the problem of ending segregation in the South King urged that all people work "with determination and zeal" to gain equal rights for all men regardless of color.

King said that there are two myths about the solution to this problem: the myth that time can solve the problem and the myth that legislation has no place in solving the problem.

"Time is neutral," King emphasized, "and the time is always right to do right."

"Legislation can't make you love me, but it can keep you from lynching me," he said.

States should go all out in attaining equality for the Negro by passing open occupancy laws, he said, and added that the Negro is still at the bottom of the economic ladder.

King stressed the problem of voting rights for Negroes in the South by pointing to Selma, Ala., where there are 15,125 Negroes

eligible to vote in the county, but only 325 are registered. There are about 14,000 whites in the same county, he said, and 9,400 are registered.

"At the current rate, it would take 68 years just to get two-thirds of the eligible Negroes in Alabama registered," King said in emphasizing the need for a "massive action" program.

He stressed that this "massive action" program be undergirded by a philosophy of non-violence.

"This is our most potent weapon—and we will continue to take punishment without retaliation until the fruits of our sufferings are realized," he said.

King said that perhaps a new society should be formed and called the National Association for the Advancement of Creative Maledadjustment.

"It is no longer a choice between violence and non-violence," he stressed, "it is a choice between non-violence and non-existence."

King concluded with a light of hope, saying that he does believe that somehow the problem will be solved.

"Yes we shall overcome," he said, "and one day we will be able to say: free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

Several members of the audience left the auditorium in tears after King finished his talk.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'We Cannot Wait,' King Says at MSU

EAST LANSING, Feb. 12—(AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King said here last night that at the present pace it will take 132 years to get half the eligible Negroes in Mississippi registered to vote.

King flew here from Selma, Ala., to address an overflow crowd of 4,000 at Michigan State University. He returned immediately to the Negro voter registration battle in Selma.

The Baptist clergyman, a Nobel Prize winner for his Negro rights work, estimated that at the present pace it would take 68 years to get two-thirds of the eligible Negroes registered to vote in Alabama.

'MASSIVE ACTION'

King criticized the notion "that only time can solve the problems we face in race relations."

"It may well be that some day we will have to repent for not only the vitriolic words and actions of the bad people, but also the appalling silence of the good people who sit around and say, 'Wait for time,'" he said in his speech.

"We are challenged to develop a massive action program to get rid of all vestiges of segregation and discrimination. Time is neutral, it can be used constructively or destructively," he added.

King said his Southern Christian Leadership Conference plans to intensify voter registration efforts, mainly in Alabama. He said these efforts would aim at reaching what he called the 10 black belt counties of Alabama and the state's 10 largest cities.

WANTS LEGISLATION

He called for legislation to provide federal registrars in southern states and to abolish literacy tests. "A Ph. D. in any field couldn't answer the complex questions," he said.

MSU students invited King to keynote a program in which they plan to send volunteers next summer to provide school instruction for educationally-deprived youngsters in the South. King said the program "reveals to us that the student generation of today is not an apathetic generation."

Funds from the \$1 admission to King's address last night were to go toward project costs of the Southern project.

King also said last night that discrimination in housing and jobs is a problem in almost every community in the nation. He also said that in Detroit Negroes account for 28 percent of the population and 72 percent of the unemployed rolls.

Individuals who feel they have nothing to lose, in the face of ~~peace~~ nonviolence, will begin to riot," he warned.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8B Detroit News
—Detroit, Mich.

Date: 2/12/65
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Author:
Editor: Martin S. Hayde
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
☐ Being Investigated

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175 FEB 23 1965

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File
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By Whitney M. Young Jr.

Racial Progress Hinges on Selma



The fate of racial progress in the South may well hinge on the outcome of the struggle now going on in Selma, Ala., where Negro citizens are going to jail rather than meekly yield their Constitutional right to vote.

A victory there could be decisive in helping crumble the walls of tyranny which most Southern states have built around the ballot box.

In most of them, this disenfranchisement also symbolizes the two faces of Southern justice — one set of laws and privileges for white people and another act for people of color.

Legal action to deprive Negroes to vote began in Mississippi in 1890 and quickly spread across Dixie.

South Carolina's Ben Tillman, once stood on the floor of the Senate at the turn of the century and boasted how Negroes were systematically denied the use of the ballot box by murder and terror.

Today, his disciples, fearing that their hour has come, are waging a hopeless holding action against justice.

Sooner or later, as in most big Southern cities, Negro adults will find their way to the ballot box. The question is: "Must they sacrifice their lives to do it?"

This is no mere local issue. What happens in Selma, Ala., will affect the entire South. The world will know about it.

But who will help the embattled Negro citizens win those rights which were suspended? The road to the Court House in the cities of the South is long and lonely for the black man. He walks it at his peril, the prey of violent ambush, intimidation, insult, loss of job, or even starvation for himself and his family.

Like our troops in Viet Nam, he walks into

what must seem to be an impenetrable jungle—only this jungle lies in the heart of America, not on alien soil.

Probably no other domestic upheaval is being viewed with such keen interest by the White House and the Justice Department.

President Johnson has said, "Until every qualified person . . . has the right unquestioned and unrestrained to go in and cast his ballot in every precinct in the country, I am not going to be satisfied."

His appointment of Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, a long-time champion of equal rights for all, to the post of Attorney General indicates his determination to overcome islands of intransigence.

This war, however, must not be left just up to the White House, or to Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Selma protest and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Americans who would send their sons to Viet Nam must ask of themselves what role they can play in Selma and elsewhere.

For some, it may mean a dollar in an envelope to Dr. King's Conference office at 334 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For clergymen, it might mean a trip South to bear witness.

For students, it might mean giving up an Easter vacation to work among the illiterate.

For the businessman it might mean a personal trip to his Southern offices to determine if they promote without prejudice.

It should also mean he will personally lead a get-out-the-vote drive for all his employees.

And for the Congressman, it might mean a hard look at the credentials of representatives from districts where the vote is by whites only, and government is for whites only.

But this nation must become aroused — as aroused over tyranny in Selma as a bomb buried in Saigon. Where man's liberty is involved, we are all involved.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

26 N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAPH AND THE SUN

Date: 2/11/65
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 Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
 Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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 76 FEB 18 1965

66 FEB 12 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By Whitney M. Young Jr.

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AND THE SUN

Date: 2/11/65

Edition: METRO

Author: WHITNEY M. YOUNG

Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS

Title: MARTIN LUTHER K.

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Submitting Office: NYO

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Forced March Of Children Stirs Negroes

By GENE GROVE

Incensed Negro parents today demanded that President Johnson put Selma, Ala., under martial law after Sheriff James Clark used electric prods in a long, forced run-and-march of children arrested in a right-to-vote demonstration yesterday.

More demonstrations were promised today, despite the incident yesterday and student leaders said they would lie down on the sidewalks if Clark tried to drive them away again.

Several hundred Selma Negroes, waiting to hear the Rev. night, voted to ask President Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. last Johnson to put the city under martial law. A telegram asking the President to send in federal troops was to be sent today.

King Back in Town

King returned to the city several hours after the sheriff had forced 170 teen-aged demonstrators to trot and run three miles into the countryside. King urged the Negroes once more that they "must not return violence for violence."

The children were standing in front of the courthouse when the sheriff told them to "come on." He started to walk them single file in the direction of the church in the Negro section from which they had come, but then took a turn that led them out of town into the countryside.

'Move On, Move On'

As he got farther away from town and witnesses, he started to march youngsters and then, when he got them still farther out to run them.

"You wanted to march? Now march," the deputies shouted from patrol cars. "Close up that line." "Move on, move on."

It was a draining pace that some of the children couldn't keep. A plump girl who looked about 13, pleaded with reporters through tears and exhaustion and hysteria: "You're newspaper reporters, do something, make them stop."

After more than two miles, the children were driven over a bridge where a deputy was posted to keep reporters from following. After another mile,

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Edition: LATE CITY
Author: GLEN GROVE
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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they broke away and ran into a Negro's farmyard.

When reporters caught up with them again in the farmyards, the students, most of whom were between 9 and 17, tried to describe what had happened:

"They pushed us, beat and hit us . . ."

"That man hit me right here on my sit-down . . ."

"He hit me on the head with the cattle prod . . ."

"That man told me I'll knock the damn color right off you . . ."

"We said we wouldn't go no farther, and we ran in the farmyard. The deputy he chased me with his billy stick, and I said to him 'God see you,' and he hit me a lick in my stomach . . ."

Sheriff's Version

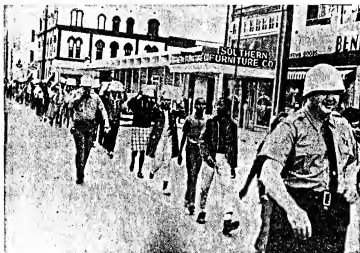
Clark's answer to it all, back in his office was:

"I arrested them for truancy. No, I didn't say you're under arrest, but I told them the equivalent of that. When a man in uniform says 'come on' anybody knows what that means. They all broke loose and escaped. We tried to catch them but they're all kids and we couldn't run as fast as they could."

He also said he intended to make them walk six miles to a Fraternal Order of Police lodge because the county jail was too crowded but didn't explain why he didn't use a former National Guard armory nearby where other student demonstrators were taken last week.

Kling, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, last night told a cheering throng of students, many of whom had made the long march, that the problem of "brutality, meanness and terror" in Selma would remain unsolved until the federal government "is willing to do something" about it.

"We must tell those who oppress us," he said, "that we will wear you down with our capacity to suffer."



Associated Press wirephoto

Grinning Sheriff Jim Clark leads first of 170 Negro school children, most still displaying their picket signs, on two-and-a-half mile forced march out of Selma, Ala.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS

ROY McDONALD
President and Publisher

EVERETT ALLEN
Manager

LEE ANDERSON
Editor

Published Each Afternoon Except Sunday

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1965

King Appeals for Money

While every decent person should support the equal application of each state's voter registration laws to all its citizens, there have been incidents in recent days that indicate the Martin Luther King attack on Selma, Ala., is concerned with other things than voter registration.

At the beginning of the Selma campaign, law-enforcement authorities established regulations to allow freedom of movement for demonstrators but to prevent the blockage of streets, sidewalks and courthouse doors. King's crowd at first abided by them, because the regulations were reasonable. But when publicity began to flag, King arranged to get himself arrested, staying in jail only long enough to get the attention he wanted, then springing himself on bond.

King's mob then demanded that they not be required to wait in line to take the registration qualification examinations, but that the registrars provide a waiting list that King's crowd might sign to maintain their place without standing in line. The registrars agreed—only to have those who demanded the list to reject it. King's crowd really didn't want it, but were only grasping for another issue to keep things stirred up.

Meanwhile, in a New York newspaper, the real picture began to de-

velop. A large advertisement appeared headed: "A Letter from Martin Luther King from a Selma, Alabama Jail." That was an attention-getter, wasn't it? The "letter" began: "When the King of Norway participated in awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to me he surely did not think that in less than sixty days I would be in jail..."

And then at the bottom of the advertisement was the real point: there was a large coupon soliciting money for King's activities. "Please make checks payable to SCLC," said the coupon in referring to King's "Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

This is just another reminder that an integration-supporting priest who was a partisan of the King attack on Birmingham, the violence-provoking mess that won King the "peace" prize, reported he was told by King lieutenants that Birmingham was chosen as a target because King's agitation organization's treasury was getting low. Birmingham was a money-raiser. Now Selma is the victim.

King put on a demonstration march in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday and didn't attract much of a following. He has to stir things up somewhere from time to time to maintain his prominence and to keep the contributions coming in from New York newspaper ads that appeal to those who like to see the South under attack.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

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King in Montgomery —Gone Is the Fervor

By Maurice C. Carroll
Of The Herald Tribune Staff
MONTGOMERY, Ala.

Here where a young minister named Martin Luther King was chosen 10 years ago to lead a Negro civil rights protest, a Nobel Peace Prize winner named the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King came home to lead a voter registration march yesterday.

Here where an almost spontaneous Negro bus boycott made a city that calls itself the "Cradle of the Confederacy" the cradle, too, of a non-violent movement that has spawned violence in retaliation, county officials served up swift and courteous service to Negro registration applicants and police served coffee and doughnuts and free limousine service to visiting newspaper men.

Yet here where 50,000 Negroes walked for 361 days in 1955 and 1956 rather than use segregated city buses, only 190 Negroes could be found yesterday to walk five and a half blocks to dramatize their desire to vote.

It was a disappointing day for the rights leadership—another indication that the best tactical weapon against a campaign like theirs, from a segregationist standpoint, seems to be to smother it with kindness.

The march was not aimed at Montgomery County officials, who have registered 557 Negroes since last August alone, and have seen Negro representation on the voting rolls rise from 3.7% in December, 1961, to 7.5% today.



Associated Press wirephoto

—AND NOW TO MONTGOMERY—Dr. Martin Luther King, left, heading a column of about 200 Negroes who marched in courthouse in the Alabama city, spearheading another voter registration drive in the state.

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APATHY

The march was aimed instead at Negro apathy. About 75 per cent of eligible white voters are registered to about 40 per cent of eligible Negroes.

"Yes, that's the idea, to kill our drive with kindness," said one leader, the Rev. H. J. Palmer, secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

"The city of Montgomery started to change with the Freedom Rides," said the Rev. S. S. Seay, who is the association's third president. "The only way they can change the city's image in the eyes of the world is to make this registration campaign a success."

Whatever the motivation, the effect was one of effusive friendliness yesterday. L. B. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Affairs, had a press kit made up for the reporters, and the Montgomery police posted uniformed men along the parade route.

"There's always a chance some nut might sneak in from the country," said Assistant Chief George Owens. "We know where our own agitators are."

None were in evidence at the red brick Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, where the march met yesterday. Only a handful of silent teen-age whites sat in a pick-up truck in front of the church, and almost no one watched the progress of the march.

There were more newspaper men and policemen loitering around the 19 cement steps of the church, where Dr. King had been pastor for six years, than there were prospective marchers at the scheduled 8:15 a. m. starting time. It was damp, hot and misty.

THE SUN

When Dr. King and his aids drove up at 8:55, the sun had just broken through to shine on the limp flags—Alabama's and the stars and bars of the Old Confederacy—stop the white-porched state capitol building a block away.

The 180 marchers, with a city-granted permit to parade,

moved out at 10:10. About 100 were prospective voter registrants.

Briskly, two by two, they strode downhill along the Dexter Ave. sidewalk and uphill on Lawrence St. to the modernistic dome-constructed County Courthouse.

There David Croiland, county solicitor, explained to newsmen that 43 Negroes and 21 whites had already applied for registration before the marchers arrived.

Civil rights workers scoured Negro neighborhoods meanwhile to keep the fast-moving registration line from running out.

The process was brisk. Registrar Langdon C. Parker, seated in a shirt-sleeve and a dotted bow tie, asked the applicants for personal data. For Mrs. Barbara Dent, election board president, they stood in a circle, right hands raised, to take an oath. They filled out some more information on a form and they were done.

"They will be notified within ten days if they passed or failed," said Mr. Croiland.

LETDOWN

Nevertheless, Dr. King expressed disappointment at the size of the turnout. "I had hoped there would be more," he said. He added that Negroes in Montgomery "have lost motivation." "It's the duty of Negro leaders to give Negro youth inspiration," he said.

Ten years ago, after Mrs. Rosa Park, a Negro seamstress who has since moved to Detroit, refused to move from her bus seat for a white man, a new-in-town young preacher, pastor of the status Negro church, Dexter Ave. Baptist, was the only one willing to give the main speech at a mass meeting.

"I'll tell you, his words were guided by the Lord that night," said Mr. Seay. It was Martin Luther King and he was promptly chosen president of the newly-organized Montgomery Improvement Association, which gave birth to the non-violent civil rights movement.

There was tension during those boycott months here, and Montgomery suffered violence at its bus terminal during the 1961 Freedom Rides. Since then, local officials say, there has been racial peace.

Johnson Plans to Speed Rights Pace, King Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. says President Johnson has told him he "realizes the pace is far too slow" in insuring Negroes voting rights and that the administration is drafting legislation aimed at guaranteeing such rights.

King gave his report on the President's views to newsmen after meeting with Johnson at the White House Tuesday night for about 15 minutes.

The Negro civil rights leader interrupted his vote registration drives in Alabama for a flight to Washington to urge the President to push legislation giving Federal officials massive authority to eliminate discriminatory vote registration tactics.

"Well-Defined Pattern"

Under present laws, King said, "there are more Negroes in jail in Selma than there are Negroes registered to vote. It is the result of a calculated and well-defined pattern which uses many devices and tactics to maintain white political power in many areas of the South."

To be effective, King said, a voting rights bill should simplify registration requirements. Instead of complex forms requiring detailed personal information, he said, only brief biographical data should be included, and literacy tests should be banned in areas where Negroes are hampered by "inferior, segregated education."

King also called for presiden-

tial authority to name federal registrars to replace local voting officials, and said their decisions should apply also to state and local elections, not just federal as in present laws.

President Johnson, in his session with the civil rights leader, didn't go into detail about his proposals, King said.

Proposals Being Drafted

He added that the President said Atty. Gen. designate Nicholas Katzenbach is drafting proposals which will be presented to Congress in this session.

King said his discussion with the President "didn't go beyond the need for a voting rights bill."

Although he didn't promise anything specific, King said, Johnson "made it clear that he realizes that the pace is far too slow. He said he was determined to remove every obstacle in the path of Negro voting."

King originally was scheduled to meet only with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Katzenbach.

After his discussion with the vice president and the acting attorney general, Humphrey and King, the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner, went to the White House to see Johnson.

Johnson Message Recalled

King noted, in a prepared statement, that the President said in his State of the Union message Jan. 5: "I promise we eliminate every remaining obstacle in the right and opportunity to vote."

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., said at that time Johnson planned to submit a new voting rights bill to Congress.

King said he was going back to Selma today, and added:

"We intend to continue this right-to-vote campaign throughout Alabama."

King missed his plane from Atlanta, and as a result Humphrey was kept waiting more than two hours from their scheduled 3 p.m. talk.

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Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. talks to reporters after a meeting with the President yesterday at the White House.—AP Photo.

Priest's Ad in Selma Paper Praises Negro Vote Drive

By Maurice C. Carroll
Of The Herald Tribune Staff
SELMA, Ala.

When the 10,000 Dallas County families that buy the Selma "Times-Journal" turned to page 3 yesterday, they saw a full-page advertisement signed by a Roman Catholic priest which condoned racism and praised the Negro rights campaign.

It cost the Rev. John P. Crowley, head of an Edmundite Fathers Mission here, \$200 to buy before the people of this Black Belt area a message he called "The Path to Peace in Selma."

"The problem in Selma is that neither as a man nor a citizen are the rights of the Negro fully respected," he wrote.

There have been almost 500 arrests here and in nearby Marion since the voter registration drive started three weeks ago. Most of the arrests have been made by Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark's men, and, without further notice, the advertising said.

"What a mockery it is . . . if law officers, bent on lawless by misguided, counselors or pushed into excess by the vehemence of the law, should, in the name of the law, betray both the law and their profession by their unfairness, their open disdain of particular citizens . . ."

PRAYERS

Father Crowley was away among men in Marion, a rural community of 3,800 so deeply anti-integration that the stools have been removed from the local lunch counters in case Negroes should try to sit down with whites. His assistant, the Rev. Charles McNeice, was at the mission where the Edmundites, a small order based in Wisconsin, have

"Your prayers are requested for the repose of the souls . . ." said Father McNeice at the 10 o'clock mass as he recited the familiar words with which a Catholic priest leads his congregation in public prayer.

" . . . and for the success of the voter registration movement here in Selma and throughout Alabama," he concluded. The consecration began to recite the Lord's Prayer.

Later Father McNeice, a stocky blond who wears dark-rimmed glasses, explained that the Edmundites serve the 350 or so local Negro Catholics.

There are 350 white Catholics in Selma, who attend the Church of the Assumption several blocks away. The voter drive was not mentioned in the prayers there and the priest's remarks were about donations to a charity campaign.

RIGHTS DRIVE

The rights drive—which resulted in the highly publicized arrest of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and focused the eyes of the world on Selma—was not mentioned either in

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the sermon at the sparsely attended service in the Brown Chapel A. M. E. Church which is the drive's command post here.

But last night a mass meeting was called in the church to pass further plans for Selma, the starting point of the Alabama project of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Rev. C. T. Vivian, an ebullient man who staged the most recent courthouse confrontation with Sheriff Clark, sat in a back room at the church and said that today's action here will probably involve another children's march.

"There's no need for children to stay in school while their parents are slaves," he said.

MONTGOMERY

Soon there will be registration attempts in Lowndes and Wilcox Counties, where no Negroes at all are registered, and in other Black Belt counties. Today the municipal authorities in Montgomery plan to welcome rights demonstrators with the same disarming co-operation that has been used by the city of Selma. There will be a rally tonight and a march tomorrow, not to protest official harassment but to combat Negro apathy.

Here it should be compara-

tively quiet. The Justice Department civil rights chief, John Doar, checked out of town over the weekend and so did two representatives of the Federal Conciliation Service, after they met with leaders of both sides here and in Marion.

It has all become so peaceful—this campaign that closes down on weekends so that its preacher-directors can turn to their churchly chores—that it would be easy to overlook the fact that, amid the mildness of municipal officials, the muscles of the sheriff, the parades and protests and arrests, only a handful of Negroes has been able thus far to register.

The registrars' next scheduled business day is Feb. 15. Fewer than 400 of Dallas County's 15,000 voting age Negroes are registered; almost 10,000 of its 14,000 adult whites are.

The only disorderly note on a warm misty Sunday was on the fringe of the rights activity. Two FBI men drive carefully behind Dr. King whenever he drives around Selma. This is a well-policed town; there is a dull job, and so they have a small radio on the dashboard. It turned out that when they stopped off for supper the other night, someone reached into their unlocked car and stole the radio.

Katzenbach To Confer With King

No Plans Made
For Rights Leader
To See President

President Johnson has no immediate plans to meet with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. but the White House has arranged for a conference Monday between the civil rights leader and Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

King announced upon his release from jail in Selma, Ala., Friday that he will fly to Washington Monday and see the President and Congress for new legislation on voting rights.

Chief White House press counsel Lee White suggested the meeting with Justice Department officials. Dr. King's attorney, Harry Wachtel, made the request for a conference with the President on Friday night and again yesterday, according to White House Press Secretary George F. Mobley.

Legislation Studied

Reedy said this arrangement is not foreclose the possibility of a meeting between King and the President, noted, however, that Negro leaders "referred" to legislation and that he wishes to protect. The Justice Department he added, is now considering legislation on the subject of voting rights.

"The President has, of course, made clear his commitment to the cause of full voting rights," Reedy said.

President Johnson will make a "strong" recommendation on the subject of voting rights in a message to Congress, Reedy said.

Dr. King was one of more than 3000 persons arrested recently in Selma and Marion, Ala., as an outgrowth of efforts by Negroes to register at local courthouses. He spent five days in jail rather than post bond.

Opportunity Council

In another development, the President signed an executive order yesterday setting up a Cabinet-level Council on Equal Opportunity to be headed by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Council will serve as a coordinating agency to assist Humphrey in his assignment of overseeing the implementation of the new Civil Rights Act. In a letter to Humphrey, also released yesterday, the President praised Humphrey for "the skillful and fair manner" with which he managed the bill in the Senate and for "your longstanding commitment to equal treatment and opportunity for all without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."

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King Winning Race War by Losing

Some Criticize Negro Leader For Little Local Achievement But He Stirs U.S. Conscience

By Robert E. Baker

Washington Post Staff Writer

WHEN THE Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. visited Harvard University last month, he told a group of students about his direct action technique.

"You tell the people that you won't settle for anything less than total victory in order to get them all worked up, even though you know all along you'll only get a part of your demands," he said.

"Then when it's all over, you tell them you won a great victory."

This presents a considerably less noble and considerably more realistic picture than Dr. King's public image as the American Gandhi who uses "soft force" and the nonviolent direct action technique to solve Southern racial problems.

The Harvard Crimson, student daily newspaper, published an editorial questioning the usefulness of Dr. King and his demonstration tactics following his appearance there.

It said Dr. King tries to solve racial problems in a "hit-and-run" fashion in the communities he enters, without developing long-range programs and training local leadership.

He too often settles for tokenism, rather than real progress, and has never passed beyond the stage of "ham-burger equality," said the editorial.

Stockholm to Selma

SINCE HIS HARVARD visit, Dr. King has been honored by an unprecedented dinner in his home town of Atlanta, has left his Nobel Peace Prize plaque on an old leather couch in his small, cluttered Atlanta office and has gone to jail in Selma, Ala., in a new attempt to stir America's conscience.

And he has thus stirred again the controversy over his provocative tactics: not the cries of "outside agitator" from white supremacists and unyielding segregationists who can be dismissed because they enter the scene without clean hands, but criticism from friends and supporters of the Negro American's quest for equality.

There is logic in some of the criticism.

In the first place, Dr. King and his tactics are not the same as Gandhi and

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his. Gandhi fought for the rights of the majority; Dr. King fights for the rights of a minority. Gandhi's technique was to disobey all laws of the Crown; Dr. King differentiates between good and bad laws. Gandhi went to jail and stayed there; Dr. King—so far, at least—goes to jail but doesn't stay very long.

It is this last habit of Dr. King that has drawn the most criticism from young, militant, idealistic Negroes. After getting massive demonstrations going in St. Augustine, Dr. King stayed in jail two days, then went to Yale University to receive an honorary degree.

In the past, Dr. King has been criticized as a poor administrator of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference and as naive in his initial selection of aides—although critics concede that these problems now have worked out.

'No Win' Policy

CRITICS CHALLENGE Dr. King's strategy as a "no win" policy. They point out that the gains for the Negroes in Montgomery, Danville, St. Augustine, Albany, Ga., and Birmingham have been very little. Negroes in Albany, Ga., may, as Dr. King has said, walk with dignity after the long and bitter demonstrations there, but there still are no more jobs, appreciable school desegregation or Negroes on the police force, all of which were demands by the demonstrators.

And there is criticism that the policy of Dr. King and the SCLC is too inflexible. Plans for mass demonstrations are made far in advance, then carried out on schedule without regard to changes that occurred in the community after the planning.

So it is in Selma. Plans for the confrontation were made in September. Since then, contend the critics, Selma

has made great changes, but Dr. King carried out the plan without differentiating between the "good and the bad whites" and forced the moderate elements into isolation. The Community Relations Service, set up by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, had been working for progress in Selma for weeks.

Yet when all of this criticism has been said, the fact remains that Dr. King, at 35 years of age, is unquestionably the leader of the Southern Negro movement and white America is fortunate that he is.

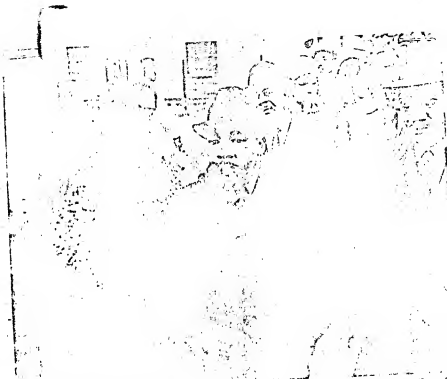
He has articulated the Negro's aspirations with a grand style that has been most valuable to the Nation. Guerrilla warfare is usually waged with hate and violence, yet Dr. King has conducted his guerrilla warfare, and that is what it is, against entrenched power by calling for love and demanding non-violence although the threat of violence often hovers nearby.

Failures Add to Victory

THE UNORTHODOX and inflexible strategy of Dr. King may not have made great gains in the places he attacked but these failures added up to momentous victories elsewhere.

Montgomery held out against Dr. King's bus boycott but an ultimate court decision desegregated buses everywhere. While Albany was holding out and making mass arrests, other Southern communities were quietly desegregating voluntarily to escape any such fate.

In Birmingham, eight white ministers gave Dr. King the opportunity to show his depth and talent by calling him an "extremist" and his demonstrations "ill-timed." In his now classic "Letter From Birmingham Jail," Dr. King noted that Jesus, Amos, Paul, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson were "extremists" and that direct action is never well-timed "according to the timetable of those who have not



Wilson Baker (left), Selma's Director of Public Safety, holds up his hand in front of Dr. Martin Luther King as he tells him that he and his followers are under

arrest for parading without a permit. About 2 persons were thereupon taken to jail Monday in the interruption of their voter registration march.

suffered unduly from the disease of segregation."

Dr. King and his demonstrators may have gained little in Birmingham but they gained much from Birmingham, for the scenes of tension and repression there led to the March on Washington, perhaps Dr. King's greatest contribution to the racial situation, and helped produce the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Even by 1960, when he was 30 years old, the arrest of Dr. King in Atlanta—the scene place that honored him last

of American history. The concern shown by the late President Kennedy and the silence of GOP candidate Richard M. Nixon could have been enough to make the difference in the election.

Dr. King's confrontation in Selma is crucial. It shows that unfettered voting is the subject of the new push; his past direct-action demonstrations have been aimed at public accommodations. Obviously, Dr. King feels that voting barriers will not fall without such pressure.

Some observers see victory as meaning the toppling of voting barriers all over the recalcitrant South; defeat as

meaning the collapse of efforts to force Negroes on the registration rolls. Dr. King has failed before on the level only to win the bigger victory stirring white America's conscience.

Even as the confrontation was place in Selma, another Negro of another persuasion was talking where in Alabama. In Tuskegee week, former Black Muslim Malcolm X predicted that the year 1965 will "hottest and bloodiest in the history of the race revolution."

The Nation thus has an investment in Dr. King.

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The New York Times, 2/5/65, p. 15.

Walter L. King

"A Letter from Martin Luther King, Jr. to Selma, Alabama Jail"

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 People's World _____
 Date *2/5/65*

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67 FEB 26 1965

program would be increased to 100 million not only for farm-ownership loans but also for loans for community water systems and recreation.

Mr. Johnson also said that the Department of Agriculture would assist other Federal agencies in bringing their resources to bear in the retraining of low-income farmers and other rural residents for urban jobs, to provide educational opportunities and to develop other economic and health services. This was a major breakthrough for Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, who has created a Rural Community Development Service to assist other agencies in extending their programs at local levels.

Foreign Produce

Turning to farm policy as it affects foreign relations, the President said that "we plan to gear our Food-for-Peace programs more specifically to the needs of recipient countries and their economic development programs."

He noted that more flexibility might be needed to assure proper nutritional balance in these programs, particularly in child feeding.

An official explained that a study was under way to determine whether some crop patterns should be changed at various times to produce needed foods. For example, milk until recently had been in surplus, but at present there is not enough milk to permit exports. The thinking is that a program to expand or contract milk production as needed might overcome the problem.

The President is also expected to ask Congress for authority to use non-surplus commodities in the Food-for-Peace program, which is now limited to surplus items.

In setting forth the need for continuing the present domestic commodity programs, Mr. Johnson said that his message recognized the importance of the agricultural economy to the nation as a whole.

"Depressions and recessions are usually farmed and farmed," he said at a news con-

ference on a farm. On me out of 10 boys now are up on farms can expect to have a good living as a full-time farmer. Most young people in rural areas must go elsewhere to find their opportunities.

I am determined that the farmers who have been efficient and successful in agriculture shall be fairly rewarded for their success. And I am equally determined that the rural community which has sustained the growth of agriculture shall have the

to expand their earning power, and—Economic development of smaller and medium-sized communities to insure a healthy economic base for rural America.

When the rural citizen, his community, business and government cooperate, the chances for a better rural life increase. Local leadership and initiative are necessary if rural development is to keep pace with the needs of the people. But government can and should provide informa-

community water systems and recreation development.

We have the opportunity now to provide the means by which people in rural towns and on inadequate farms can join the march toward a better life. We must seize this opportunity.

Parity of Income for American Agriculture

The commodity programs which were initiated 30 years ago in the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt have helped to create a commercially successful agriculture. I propose that these commodity programs be continued and improved.

Progress is never free of problems. Agricultural production has made price and income support programs increasingly necessary and increasingly difficult.

The basic need for farm programs arises from the farmer's economic isolation and his enormous capacity to produce. We have today at least 50 million acres more cropland than is required to produce all of the food and fiber that we can consume plus all we can export. Without programs to guide production, new crop surpluses would be inevitable. Even relatively small surpluses can depress prices below cost of production levels.

Independent studies by university economists are unanimous in their basic conclusion: The removal of price and income supports would have a catastrophic effect upon farm income.

Our farm programs must always be adapted to the requirements of the future. Today they should be focused more precisely on the opportunity for parity of income for America's family farmers and lower government costs. But we must recognize that farm programs will be necessary as long as advance in agricultural technology continues to outpace the growth of population at home and markets abroad.

ference after the release of his message. (Opening statement, Page 14.)

He recommended legislation for these commodity programs: GRAINS—The voluntary feed-grain and wheat programs would be extended. These programs, he said, would be simplified and would make possible the growing of additional crops, particularly soybeans, on acres diverted from feed grains.

COTTON—The cotton program would be extended to keep cotton competitive with synthetic fibers and in world markets. An official recommendation to reduce the cost of the program would probably include a reduction of minimum acreage now set by law and a new system of handling payments to cotton producers.

TOBACCO—The tobacco program would be reappraised because of higher Federal costs, higher acreage yields, quality deterioration and loss of foreign markets. Mr. Johnson's recommendations will probably include moving to a poundage basis and the abandonment of acreage controls because higher yields have deflated the acreage limitations. He also is expected to call for a two-price system, a higher price for tobacco consumed at home and a lower price for exports.

RICE—A two-price system also may be recommended for rice. In addition, a marketing certificate system is under consideration to give growers a higher domestic price while permitting export rice to move

at world prices. A similar system is in effect for wheat.

WOOL—The Wool Act, which expires this year, would be extended. This is a direct-payment program aimed at stabilizing wool prices and bolstering the income of sheep producers.

Defferre Wins Support

Against Socialist Revolt

Spurred by The New York Times, PARIS, Feb. 23—Gaston Defferre, Socialist Mayor of Marseilles, received the backing of his party's executive committee Wednesday in his attempt to snuff out a revolt among his followers for next month's municipal elections.

The committee, meeting under Secretary General Guy Mollet, approved Mr. Defferre's exclusion of four Socialists from the party, including Daniel Matalon, a Deputy, for having agreed to set up joint lists with the Communists. The move endangered Mr. Defferre's campaign for re-election and his campaign for the French Presidency.

Mr. Defferre, who is leading an anti-Communist and anti-Gaullist coalition of Socialists, centrists and conservatives, in Marseilles, predicted that the "treason" of some Socialists would create a favorable reaction for his candidacy in Marseilles. Mr. Mollet, the Mayor of Arras in the north, is running on the same kind of anti-Gaullist, anti-Communist ticket.

nd could end up on a year. The of this program navor idle highly npland to curb tion. Some of the id be used for l park purposes. shment of a nse-erve as a guard-ers, for emend-isation. Farm-ated that this etting aside at lion bushels of ion tons of live-ains, six million and 50 to 100 of soybeans. The serve would be n price-suppport programs, to reduce farm

nd new markets ur commodities andise products tling world mar-ident pledged to effort to achieve a agricultural as rial products in getiations under

Recognized

er a separation ne problems of mers from those producers. He nized that about mers produce 50 e country's food e in the other 2.5 s produce only 2.5 noted that only 1 American fam-eral America, but used 4 per cent families with less than \$3,000. ties, he said, lag-ising, education, health and medi- other modern

divite future, he ss in enact leg- to that the bene- programs are pially between al areas.

is done by sup-ortgage insur- of the Federal

and agricultural policies af-ect our entire economy. Sound agricultural policy must give full consideration not only to the role of the producer, but also of the processor, the distributor, the exporter, and the ultimate consumer. This is one major reason for a national investment in agricultural programs.

Farm policy is not something separate. It is part of an overall effort to serve our national interest, at home and around the world.

What We Want to Do

These are the objectives which should guide us:

1. An abundance of food and fiber at reasonable and stable prices for the people of the United States.
2. Effective use of our agricultural resources to promote the interests of the United States and world peace through trade and aid.
3. A workable balance between supply and demand at lower costs to the Government.

4. Opportunity for the efficient family farmer to earn parity of income from farming operations.

5. Parity of opportunity for all rural people, including new opportunity for small farmers.

The gains which we have made in the past four years—in raising farm income, in reducing surplus stocks, in promoting new economic opportunity in rural areas—point the direction we should continue to follow.

The Rural Scene

Rural America is the scene of one of the greatest productive triumphs in the history of man. Yet, despite its service to the nation, rural America is also the scene of wasted human talent, where there are too many people without jobs and too many with only part-time jobs.

Opportunity in rural America will require new farm programs to support and stabilize the incomes of commercial family farmers. It

is almost twice as prevalent in rural America as it is in urban America. Only 30 per cent of our families live in rural areas, but they include 44 per cent of those American families with incomes under \$3,000.

Rural America has almost three times the proportion of substandard houses found in urban areas. A fourth of all farm homes and a fifth of rural nonfarm homes are without running water. Over 14,000 rural communities of more than 100 population lack central water supplies.

Rural people lag almost two years behind urban residents in educational attainment.

Rural communities lag in health facilities.

These deficiencies feed on one another. They leave too few resources to support education, health and other public services essential to development of the talent, skills and earning power of the people.

Parity of Opportunity for Rural America

These facts require a national policy for rural America with parity of opportunity as its goal.

There has been a steady migration from our countryside. In the nineteen-fifties more than half of America's rural counties suffered a population loss. But farmers who are handicapped by poor health, age, or lack of skill in any occupation outside of farming and who leave their home communities for want of opportunity often create new problems—for themselves, for the communities they leave, and for the cities which receive them.

When people move away from rural areas, the area suffers. Migration leaves vacant stores, abandoned churches, empty schoolrooms, declining tax bases, and a declining ability to support a minimum level of public service.

This is what we need to have parity of opportunity

job opportunities in rural areas has been considerably aided in the past by a strong program of rural electrification. We must and will continue our efforts to enable those areas that do not presently possess an adequate power supply to meet their growing demands and insure that the benefits of industrial diversification are available in rural areas.

Reaching Out to Rural Areas

Since it is clear that an administrative office for each Federal agency or program cannot and should not be established in every country, a method must be developed to extend the reach of those departments and agencies in programs which should, but do not now, effectively serve rural areas.

Accordingly, I have asked:

1. Each department and agency administering a program which can benefit rural people to assure that its benefits are distributed equitably between urban and rural areas.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Budget to review carefully with the head of each department or agency involved, the administrative obstacles which may stand in the way of such equitable distribution. They should propose administrative or legislative steps which can be taken to assure that equity is attained to assure full participation by rural areas.

3. The Secretary of Agriculture to put the facilities of his field offices at the disposal of all Federal agencies to assist them in making their programs effective in rural areas. The Secretary is creating within the Department of Agriculture a rural community development service, which will have no operating programs of its own but will devote its energies to assisting other agencies in extending their services.

4. In legislation to equalize the availability of home-mortgage credit in rural

earn parity of income.

—Assist those small farmers who have little chance to enlarge their operations because of their age, physical handicap or lack of education, or their shifting to other employment.

—Assist those farm families who seek to enlarge productive resources in order to obtain a decent living and have the opportunity a parity to do so.

We must also continue the domestic farm policies, our international trade policies by prying our markets for export at competitive levels and by increasing our production to meet the term demands of world markets.

Our objective must be to enable us to get the maximum out of the rural place, with less cost to the Government.

To do this, I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the Commodity Credit Corporation as to the free-market system more effectively for the farmer. We must encourage private segment of our economy to carry its own stories, bought from far rather than depending on Government as a source supply. We must urge private sector to perform many services as possible performed by Government agencies.

Price Support and Auction Programs

I recommend to the Congress that the programs in effect for our major commodities be continued as provided.

These programs can continue to serve our objective of increased freedom of action, a steady improve

...to a ... merely to you. Have you
stood in line with over a hundred others and after waiting an entire day seen less
than ten given the qualifying test?

**THIS IS SELMA, ALABAMA. THERE ARE MORE NEGROES IN JAIL WITH ME
THAN THERE ARE ON THE VOTING ROLLS.**

But apart from voting rights, merely to be a person in Selma is not easy. When reporters asked Sheriff Clark if a woman defendant was married, he replied, "She's a nigger woman and she hasn't got a Miss or a Mrs. in front of her name."

This is the U.S.A. in 1965. We are in jail simply because we cannot tolerate these conditions for ourselves or our nation.

We need the help of all decent Americans. Our organization, SCLC, is not only working in Selma, Ala., but in dozens of other Southern communities. Our self-help projects operate in South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and other states. Our people are eager to work, to sacrifice, to be jailed—but their income, normally meager, is cut off in these crises. Your help can make the difference. Your help can be a message of unity which the thickest jail walls cannot muffle. With warmest good wishes from all of us

Sincerely,
MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

SCLC

A nonsectarian agency
332 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., Pres.
RALPH ABERNATHY, Treas.

This ad paid for by a

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SCLC
332 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

I am pleased to contribute \$_____ to advance human dignity in the United States.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

A Letter from MARTIN LUTHER KING from a Selma, Alabama Jail

February 1, 1965.

Dear Friends:

When the King of Norway participated in awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to me he surely did not think that in less than sixty days I would be in jail. He, and almost all world opinion will be shocked because they are little aware of the unfinished business in the South.

By jailing hundreds of Negroes, the city of Selma, Alabama, has revealed the persisting ugliness of segregation to the nation and the world. When the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed many decent Americans were lulled into complacency because they

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AS WE SEE IT

Dr. King Has Forgotten His Best Ally, the Law

DR. MARTIN Luther King made his reputation, gained his goals and won a Nobel prize by using effectively the technique of passive resistance within the law.

He desegregated the Birmingham bus system, pushed school desegregation into the Deep South, and was as responsible as any other single individual for passage of the civil rights act.

Why, then, must he abandon this technique which had its origin in Christ and its modern disciple in Gandhi? Why must he lead his supporters into deliberate defiance of the laws, despite the clear warnings of his best friends, the justices of the Supreme Court?

And why has he alienated many of his friends in the South, who were beginning to come to his support? He could count among them Selma's director of public safety, Wilson Baker, who stood out in sharp contrast to the Dallas County sheriff, James G. Clark.

By violating what the Supreme Court last month called "properly drawn statutes and ordinances designed to promote law and order," he has blurred the distinctions. He has allowed every redneck in the South to turn to his more moderate brother and say, "I told you so."

Dr. King had cause for aggravation, certainly. As President Johnson said yesterday, "All Americans ought to be indignant when one American is denied the right to vote." But indignation does not give Dr. King the right to break laws in return.

There was no question when Dr. King was arrested that he was leading a parade. He was asked to break his band into smaller groups or get a parade permit, as Detroit's civil rights marchers did two years ago. He refused to do either.

There was no question that the chil-

dren arrested Wednesday were truant from school. There was no question that they, and their leaders, were disturbing the peace around a courthouse, disrupting the orderly "administration of justice."

The progress that Selma had been making was inexcusably slow, but it was progress. Before the voter registration drive began, Dallas County had only 300 Negroes registered. The county registration board was normally in session only two days a month.

Yet in January, when Dr. King's followers were orderly, the board met for 13 days and processed applications from 113 Negroes. On Monday alone, applications of 60 Negroes were processed by additional clerks hired to meet the demand. This was inadequate, but it was positive action in the right direction.

Elsewhere there was also progress. Restaurants were being desegregated without incident all over the state. Across the border in Mississippi, the Supreme Court has not only thrown out the conviction of a Negro because Negroes were systematically excluded from juries, but on Wednesday the Mississippi Economic Council, the state's chamber of commerce, called for citizens to "adjust" to the civil rights act, which, the council said, "cannot be ignored and should not be unlawfully defied."

By deliberately violating laws, by exploiting children as the spear carriers of militancy, Dr. King has endangered these gains.

As Justice Black said, those who believe the Constitution gives them a right "to patrol and picket in the streets whenever they choose, in order to advance what they think to be a just and noble end, do no service to . . . their cause or their country."

Certainly Dr. King, whose strongest ally has been the orderly process of law, should be the first to recognize this.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 A Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 2/5/65
Edition: Metro Final
Author:
Editor: Lee Hills
Title:

Character: 100-156667-
or 178-166-10-178

Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

☐ Being Investigated

56 FEB 11 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

House Resolution Praises Dr. King

From Our Lansing Bureau

LANSING, Feb. 4.—A bipartisan resolution praising Dr. Martin Luther King for his leadership of the Negro movement for civil rights was introduced in the House yesterday.

The resolution honors Dr. King for "courage, integrity and determination in his service to his race and all mankind." It was referred to a committee.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7 A Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 2/4/65
Edition: 4 Star Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Mayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
☐ Being Investigated

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67 FEB 11 1965

file
100-106670

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176 FEB 10 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

House Resolution Praises Dr. King

From Our Lansing Bureau

LANSING, Feb. 4.—A bipartisan resolution praising Dr. Martin Luther King for his leadership of the Negro movement for civil rights was introduced in the House yesterday.

The resolution honors Dr. King for "courage, integrity and determination in his service to his race and all mankind." It was referred to a committee.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7-A Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 2/4/65
Edition: 4 Star Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Payd
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Detroit

☐ Being Investigated

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Detroiters Ask U.S. Aid for Dr. King

Denouncing the arrest of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and about 250 other persons in Selma, Ala., yesterday as "immoral and illegal," a group of religious and labor leaders here has asked the U.S. Attorney General's office to "act immediately to secure their release."

The request was made late yesterday in a telegram to Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

"This is a nation of laws, not of men," the telegram read. "Although bitter, cynical men say at Selma that the right to register will be denied certain Americans because they happen to have been born Negro, the law of our land says that right is guaranteed."

The telegram was signed by the Rt. Rev. C. Kilmer Myers, suffragan bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Michigan; Dr. William C. Ardrey, pastor of St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church; the Rev. Clarence L. Franklin, pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church; Leonard Woodcock, vice-president of the UAW, and Nelson Jack Edwards, executive board member, UAW.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 D

Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

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Date: 2/2/65
Edition: 4 St r Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Way
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Submitting Office: Detroit
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176 FEB 10 1965

64 FEB 10 1965

Police Seize Dr. King in Selma Rally

Hundreds of Other Negroes Arrested At Start of March

By Paul Good

Special to The Washington Post

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 1 — Dr. Martin Luther King and more than 300 adult Negroes were arrested in a drizzling rain today as they protested Alabama's voter registration law.

Also detained, for truancy, were 474 Negro school children, the youngest 8 years old, who skipped school to picket the Dallas County Courthouse.

There was no violence, although two members of County Sheriff Jim Clark's steel-helmeted posse used electric cattle prods to shock four members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee who were arrested at the Courthouse.

At the same time, in neighboring Perry County, about 850 Negroes demonstrated without incident. Whites in the rural township of Marion disregarded the demonstrators who successfully desegregated one drug store and one restaurant.

City's First Mass Arrest

In Selma, city police made their first mass arrest. In contrast to County lawmen, they had been permitting

demonstrations for the last three weeks with a minimum of interference. A solid line of 304 Negroes led by Dr. King, started for the Courthouse from a Negro church and were intercepted by Public Safety Director Wilson Baker.

His voice raspy from laryngitis, Baker told Dr. King:

"This is a deliberate attempt to violate the parade ordinance which you've obeyed for three weeks. If you don't break up the line into small groups, I'll have to arrest you."

Dr. King, who had told his followers that today would be a "massive test of the good faith of Dallas County," refused to break up the line. Arrests followed.

Mayor Blames Dr. King

Mayor Joe Smitherman, 35, an avowed segregationist who has been employing moderate means to avert violence, declared:

"We think he (Dr. King) deliberately set out to bring the situation to a climax, to break a law to seek the publicity he needs. Selma has shown restraint and calm for three weeks."

"I must confess this is a deliberate attempt to dramatize conditions in this city, State and community," Dr. King said. "If the white leadership in Selma really had the interest of Negro citizens at heart, it would publicly move to get the intolerable voter registration law changed. It is true that public accommodations were successfully tested

here, but it's true that out of 15,000 voting-age Negroes in Dallas County, only about 300 are registered."

Later, school-boycotting children by the hundreds marched on the Courthouse where earlier in the morning extra registrants were on duty accepting white and Negro voter applications.

Sheriff Clark announced that State Circuit Judge

Francis Hare was holding court and that picketing the Courthouse constituted contempt of court.

Forty-nine older teenagers were charged with contempt and immediately brought before Judge Hare when the group did not disperse.

Judge Hare sentenced them to five days in jail and \$50 fines. Outside, deputies marched other youngsters who were taking their signs and civil rights buttons from them as they entered.

Children who gave their names to a Juvenile Court judge were released for Court appearance with their parents Tuesday. Those who did not—it was impossible to determine the number—were taken to a penal work camp outside the city, but were later released.

Local citizens arrested with

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

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Dr. King were released on their own recognizance for trial Feb. 15. But outsiders, including Dr. King, had to post \$500 bond. An aide of Dr. King said he would remain in jail to underline his protest.

It is felt that white community pressure dictated that the city move against Dr. King today. Moderates here are bitter, feeling that Dr. King is using Selma unfairly as a target after the city tried to cooperate under the Civil Rights Act.

Tuesday, Gov. George Wallace will come to Selma for a previously scheduled speech to the Chamber of Commerce. He was to speak at nearby Craig Air Force base but the Defense Department apparently intervened to deny base facilities after Negro civil rights groups protested.



United Press International

and checks
to walk in
the entire
group was marched to jail under arrest. In picture at
right, Selma Public Safety Director Wilson Baker tells
King that he "and all those folks behind you" have been

arrested for violating a city ordinance requiring a parade
permit. The group was marching from a church to the
Dallas County Courthouse.



Martin Luther King, in left foreground, kneels and checks his followers before offering a prayer on the sidewalk in Selma, Ala. A short while later yesterday, the entire

group was marched to jail under arrest. In picture right, Selma Police Safety Director Wilson Baker tells King that he "and all those folks behind you" have been

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

On Winning the Right to Vote

The arrest of Martin Luther King and 700 Selma Negroes should serve to highlight the single most dramatic statistic about the voter registration drive in Selma.



KING

Despite all the long hours of waiting, of demonstrations and jailings, not a single Negro is known to have succeeded in registering.

Those Negroes who, by patient persistence, have managed to get into the office of the Board of Registrars were confronted with questions such as: "If no national candidate for Vice President receives a majority of the electoral vote, how is a Vice President chosen? In such cases how many votes must a person receive to become Vice President?"

How many New Yorkers would qualify to vote if they were obliged to answer such questions?

There is only one way to cut through the massive barriers of force, procedure and subterfuge erected to keep the Negro from voting. That is to enact legislation in Congress establishing a system of federal voting registrars.

Such a law would authorize a federal registrar to move into a community like Selma, set up shop in the local post office and begin to register the disenfranchised Negro voters.

The "right to vote" will remain a slogan, not a reality in too many places until such a law is enacted.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

24. NEW YORK POST

Date: 2/2/65
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SI-C
or
Classification: BU 100-106
Submitting Office: NYO
☒ Being Investigated

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 DeLoach ☒
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 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Handwritten: *Walters*, *Blair*, *DeLoach*, *Ladd*, *Malone*, *McGuire*, *Rosen*, *Sullivan*, *Tavel*, *Trotter*, *Tele Room*, *Holmes*, *Gandy*

U
PI-38

(RACIAL)

SELMA, ALA.--COL. AL LINGO, ALABAMA'S PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR, MOVED WITH 50 STATE TROOPERS INTO AN ARMORY JUST OUTSIDE THIS RACIALLY TENSE TOWN TODAY.

ABOUT 300 NEGROES GATHERED AT A CHURCH IN SELMA TO AWAIT INTEGRATION LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WHO HAS PROMISED TO LEAD THEM "DOWN TO THE COURTHOUSE IN NUMBERS WE HAVE NOT SEEN BEFORE" TO START THE THIRD WEEK OF PROTESTS AGAINST VOTER REGISTRATION PROCEDURES. KING HAD NOT ARRIVED AT THE CHURCH SHORTLY BEFORE 10 A.M.

ATLANTA--RESTAURANT OWNER LESTER MADDOX, WHO CLAIMS RACIAL TURMOIL HAS RUINED HIS BUSINESS, WENT INTO FEDERAL COURT TODAY TO FIGHT A CONTEMPT CITATION FOR REFUSING TO SERVE NEGROES.

A THROG OF PROSPECTIVE WITNESSES JAMMED THE COURTROOM AS ATTORNEYS FOR MADDOX SET OUT TO SHOW WHY THE SEGREGATIONIST SHOULD NOT BE HELD IN CONTEMPT FOR REFUSING TO OBEY A COURT ORDER TO DESEGREGATE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-78A

(RACIAL)

SELMA, ALA.--NEGRO LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAS ARRESTED TODAY WHILE ATTEMPTING TO LEAD A MASS MARCH ON THE DALLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE TO PROTEST VOTER REGISTRATION PROCEDURES.

ABOUT 300 OTHER NEGROES ALSO WERE ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH FAILING TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO PARADE.

SELMA PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR WILSON BAKER MADE THE MASS ARRESTS AFTER WARNING KING THAT A CITY ORDINANCE WAS BEING VIOLATED.

KING AND HIS FOLLOWERS LED THE MASSIVE GROUP OUT OF A NEGRO CHURCH. BAKER STOPPED THE PROCESSION ABOUT A BLOCK FROM THE CHURCH AND ORDERED THEM TO BREAK UP INTO SMALLER GROUPS.

KING TOLD THE OFFICER THE NEGROES HAD A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO WALK TOGETHER. THE NEGROES WERE ALLOWED TO PROCEED ANOTHER BLOCK THEN BAKER ORDERED THE ARRESTS.

KING LED THE NEGROES, STILL IN ORDERLY PROCESSION, TWO ABREAST, TO THE CITY JAIL.

THERE WAS NO VIOLENCE.

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 176 FEB 5 1965

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-84

ADD RACIAL. (UPI-78A)

IN EARLIER DEMONSTRATIONS THE PAST TWO WEEKS NEGROES HAD AGREED TO WALK TO THE COURTHOUSE IN SMALL GROUPS, RATHER THAN IN A CONTINUOUS LINE.

"THEY HAVE OBEYED THE PARADE ORDINANCE UP TO NOW," BAKER TOLD KING. "THIS IS A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE THE LAW AND FORCE US TO ARREST YOU."

ALL OF THE NEGROES ARRESTED WERE ADULTS. MORE THAN 200 NEGRO TEEN-AGERS WHO BOYCOTTED CLASSES TODAY REMAINED AT ANOTHER CHURCH. KING SAID THE YOUNGSTERS WOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY "TO WITNESS" THIS AFTERNOON. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

THERE WERE ABOUT 20 CITY POLICEMEN IN THE AREA WHERE KING AND HIS GROUP WERE ARRESTED. ALSO ON HAND WERE STATE PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR COL. AL LINGO AND DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES. THE DEPUTIES DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ARRESTS.

KING ISSUED A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS BEFORE LEADING THE MARCH OUT OF THE CHURCH.

HE SAID: "IN THE PAST YEAR NEGROES HAVE BEEN BEATEN BY SHERIFF CLARK AND HIS FOSSE. THEY HAVE BEEN FIRED FROM THEIR JOBS. THEY HAVE BEEN VICTIMIZED BY THE SLOW REGISTRATION PROCEDURE, AND THE DIFFICULT LITERACY TESTS, ALL BECAUSE THEY HAVE ATTEMPTED TO VOTE."

"THIS OUR INTENTION, TO DECLARE ON THE EVILS OF DEMOGOGERY. THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY WILL JOIN IN THIS PROTEST AND WE WILL NOT RELENT UNTIL THERE IS A CHANGE IN THE VOTING PROCESS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY," HE SAID.

2-1--BA1218 PES..

Dial a Number and Listen To the Voice of Manipulation

By Albin Krebs

Of The Herald Tribune Staff

One of the most-dialed numbers in New York is YU 7-4343. It is usually busy, but last week, persistent callers who not through heard Dr. Martin Luther King called "the fake humanitarian."

The recorded voice at the other end of YU 7-4343 also imparted the view that the award of a Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. King makes it a cinch that the Peace Prize is "nothing more than an instrument for furthering the cause of Communist world revolution."

In the 25-second message, Dr. King is called a "member of dozens of Communist-front organizations." The make even describes Bayard Rustin, a leader with Dr. King at the Civil Rights March on Washington two years ago, as a "sex pervert, graft-dodger, jailbird and former member of the Young Communist League."

The voice then asks: "Is this guilt by association in which we're dealing? We certainly are. Did you ever see a pelican cohabit with a woodpecker? Neither did we. And until we sight our first pelipecker, we'll maintain that Martin Luther King Jr. is a fake humanitarian who is leading the Negro people into the abyss of Communism."

'LET FREEDOM RING'

YU 7-4343 is one of eight "stations" on the "Let Freedom Ring" network, which operates in New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Florida, and California. Its post boxes long have been favorites with right-wing groups: the late President Kennedy, former President Eisenhower, the late Eleanor Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson, and Chief Justice Earl Warren.

"Let Freedom Ring" is the brainchild of Dr. William Dean Ross, a 28-year-old physician of Sarasota, Fla., who personally writes the telephone messages for his "network." It charges local "listeners" \$20 a year for his scripts.

The stations use telephones with automatic answering devices that broadcast taped messages. Many organizations use the services. In New York, the equipment can be rented from the telephone company for \$15 a month, plus \$50 monthly for the telephone service. The New York Telephone Co. claims it has no jurisdiction over the content of the messages.

"Subscribers prepare their own message announcements, and are solely responsible for their contents," a telephone company spokesman said. "The company furnishes automatic answering equipment and the central office line as long as the service does not interfere with the telephone service of others, or is not immoral or used."

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Gandy _____

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S. [unclear]
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FBI
To [unclear]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Sun _____
NOT RECORDED
40 FEB 8 1965
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Washington Post _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

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CC-100-106660-70

JAN 3 1965

FEB 10 1965

According to a legal expert on libel and slander, "The company can't get itself off the hook with that excuse, because libel and slander can come in the form of a telephone call as well as in newspapers, radio and television."

'I WELCOME' LIBEL SUITS

Dr. Douglass, a former Navy flight surgeon, said the early day that "every word I say in and out of the broadcast of 'Let Freedom Ring' can be documented, so I welcome libel suits."

Most people attacked by "Let Freedom Ring" have chosen to ignore taped messages. Dr. King, for example, "a true humanitarian" and a leader of "Communist fronts."

"We are consistently abused by people who disagree with us, so our policy is simply to ignore this sort of thing, and let the record of the non-violent movement speak for itself."

Even Bayard Rustin, called a "sex pervert, draft-dodger, and philander," chooses to turn the other cheek. "It is my job to do, and that is to try to help the Negro people rise to the state of dignity to which they're entitled," he said. "No name-calling, no scandalous remarks will divert me. I won't waste my time with these misused superlatives in or out of court—that's what they want, to divert us."

Mr. Rustin, many years ago, did in fact serve time on a morals conviction in California, and has been called a "draft-dodger" because of his pacifist beliefs. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R. S. C., made charges against him, similar to the ones now being broadcast by "Let Freedom Ring," shortly before the March on Washington. "The nation's Negro leaders issued a statement at that time saying they had faith in me," Mr. Rustin said. "This statement stands."

WHY IT WAS FORMED

Dr. Douglass said "Let Freedom Ring" was "made necessary by the fact that the communications media—press, radio and television—don't tell the American patriot the truth."

"Take Mississippi, for example," Dr. Douglass said. "It is the most unjustly attacked state in the Union. It is being used as the opening wedge for a Communist revolution in this country. It may become the Algeria of the United States, just as Algeria was the opening wedge for the decolonization of Africa."

Dr. Douglass and his movement is now "concentrating on establishing more telephone stations in the North, because we feel there is the greatest need for spreading the patriotic truth in the North." It now has two stations—New Jersey, one in New York.

New York station is in the home of Mrs. Frank C. Jacob, 1125 Justin Ave., near Great Hills Park on Staten Island. On October 1, the presence of the station in Mrs. Jacob's home was irked after Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N. Y., gave a speech on the Senate floor that "Let Freedom Ring" was spreading suspicion, hate and invective among the land. (A "Let Freedom Ring" broadcast had charged Mr. Javits has a "100 per cent pro-Communist, America-first voting record.")

UNQUOTE'D CALLER

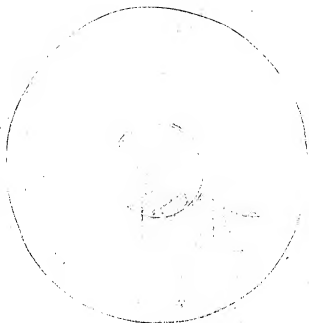
Dr. Douglass said that then, some word, he can't recall. "I don't know," he said. "That's

how the so-called liberals always fight—dirty. He threatens to kill me, but the police say they can't leave his calls. But he doesn't scare us—the committee that runs the station. We're not afraid of Communists."

Dr. Douglass said that much as he wants to expand his network, "it takes people with real courage, real patriots, to install the recording equipment in their offices and homes. . . . Lots of people are too afraid to stand up and buck the socialist-Communist trend in this country, but we have some doctors and business people who are not afraid to stand up for liberty."

Over the Staten Island "Let Freedom Ring" station today—the messages are changed every Thursday—callers who get through hear the right-wing organization's latest "stand-up-for-liberty" appeal. Everyone who voted for President Johnson last November, they are told, did so because they were "misinformed and lied to."

The people are "victims of mass media communication," the message intones, and right-thinking Americans are asked to help "save our sick country" by contributing to Dr. Douglass' "Let Freedom Ring" network. "Will you help us to save your country?" asks a somber voice.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

In Doing Honor to Dr. King, Atlanta Did Honor to Itself Before the World

In doing honor to Dr. Martin Luther King, recipient of the 1964 Nobel Prize for Peace, Atlanta also did honor to itself.

For this act represented the graciousness and good sense for which Atlanta is distinguishing itself.

The holding of the dinner, with its impressive cross-section of the city's white and Negro communities, in itself spoke profoundly of the progress that has been made in racial justice. Ten years ago, such a gathering would have been impossible—not because Atlanta lacked men of goodwill, but because custom and law would have barred the way.

Progress in the past decade has come in many modes—by court order, by direct action demonstrations, by act of Congress and, most important, by individuals' examination of their own consciences.

In the public mind, Dr. King is most commonly identified with protest actions, including their excesses, and because of this he is a controversial figure.

But it was more for his religious conviction

that the Nobel committee honored Dr. King, and it was that conviction in particular that Atlantans saluted Wednesday night. It is a philosophy that the world could well pray will prevail in the resolving of so many conflicting interests: one that resists evil without violence and seeks to expunge hatred with love.

Roman Catholic Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan aptly epitomized it with the observation that "it is as explosive as it is majestic. It is from the 118th Psalm . . . 'I will walk in liberty, O Lord, because I seek Thy precepts.'"

It was especially appropriate that religious leaders—Protestant, Jewish and Catholic, white and black—played so prominent a role in the dinner here.

Through radio network and the Voice of America, the nation and the world listened as Atlanta's clergymen; political, professional, business and civic leaders, and interested citizens gathered to honor this Nobel Prize winner. For those in attendance, it was a stirring evening. For Atlanta, it brought the respect of the world.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4
The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 1/29/65
Edition: Morning

Author:
Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS - C

or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 8 1965

56 FEB 2 1965

Atlantans pay King tribute

By BEN CHESTER
Times Staff Writer

Singing "We Shall Overcome," more than 1,400 Atlantans paid unprecedented tribute Wednesday night to one of the world's most influential Negroes, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The crowd, made up of what appeared to be more whites than Negroes, jammed the Dinkler Plaza Hotel ballroom to attend the event, described as Atlanta's largest racially mixed meeting in history.

No incidents marred the three-hour program given in recognition of King as recipient of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize.

★
The Atlanta integrationist leader, cited by Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. as a citizen "who is willing to turn the other cheek in his quest for full citizenship for all Americans," highlighted the banquet with a 45-minute talk, pledging greater efforts to obtain "racial justice."

King said the banquet and his Nobel Prize award in Oslo, Norway, were "mountaintop moments" which tempted him to retreat to a more "quiet and serene" life.

"But something within reminds me that the valley calls me in spite of all its agonies, dangers and frustrating moments," he said. "I must return to the valley."

King said the valley was "filled with misguided blood-thirsty mobs" and "at the same time with little Negro boys and girls who grow up with ominous clouds of inferiority forming in their little mental skies."

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, member of a citizens' committee sponsoring the banquet, presented King and his wife, Coretta, with a Steuben bowl in recognition of his coveted Nobel Prize.

The costly gift was inscribed "with respect and admiration." A dogwood blossom was etched below the lettering.

King, a Baptist minister and long-recognized leader of Negro integration efforts throughout the country, is the first Georgian and third Negro ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

The program for Dr. King drew dozens of local and national news media representatives and was broadcast live by ABC over 240 radio stations. It was also taped for rebroadcast over Voice of America stations overseas.

One veteran news photographer said, "I haven't seen so many flash bulbs popping and TV and newsreel cameras grinding away in many a year."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3A
The Atlanta Times
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 1/28/65
Edition: Final
Author: BEN CHESTER
Editor: LUKE GREENE
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS - C
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta
☐ Being Investigated

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NOT RECORDED
16 FEB 8 1965

The Forsyth street sidewalk in front of the Dinkler was packed with sightseers, policemen and cameramen as Dr. King's car arrived.

Except for newsmen and cameramen jostling one another, the only commotion occurred when Charlie Leb, an Atlanta restaurateur, kept waving an "invitation" to the dinner he claimed he had not asked for. He kept saying "Peace . . . Peace . . . Peace with violence! Peace! A lot of baloney!"

Leb, whose restaurant was the target for demonstrations by Negro and white integrationists last year, finally was accosted by a couple of city police officers, who took his arms and led him to one side of the throng.

Rabbi Rothchild, who presented the welcome for King at the head table, obviously expected more protests by outsiders. In applauding those in attendance, the rabbi said, "You are Atlantans; you and not the noisy rabble who gather now outside these doors."

Several plainclothes "security officers" stood quietly at strategic points around the banquet hall.

King, whose integrationist organization is called the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told the audience the banquet was "quite a contrast" to his everyday life.

"A day seldom passes that my family and I are not the recipients of threats of death," he said.

A series of tributes was paid

King by head table guests Mayor Allen; Bishop Ernest L. Hickman of the AME Church; Rev. Edward A. Driscoll, executive director of the Georgia Council of Churches; Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan of the Roman Catholic Church, and Negro Sen. Leroy Johnson of Fulton County.

Tributes included praise that King had proven the philosophy of "non-violent movement," that he has restored the Negro race "to its birthright," that he had "put every person in Atlanta" on his debt, that he had developed non-violence "from a tactic to the highest form of Christian love" and that "if any man knows the meaning of suffering, he knows."

A special representative of President Lyndon Johnson attended the banquet. He was identified as Hobart Taylor Jr., associate general counsel to the President.

★

Other head table guests included Atlanta Constitution publisher Ralph McGill, Vice Mayor and Mrs. Sam Massell Jr., Mrs. Rothchild, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. King, Mrs. Driscoll and Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College where King was once a student.

Dr. Mays, who introduced King, said the Negro leader was a grandson of slaves and had gone a long way from Booker Washington High School in Atlanta to Oslo, Norway.

He said that King, in spite of having been jailed 29 times while leading integration attempts in the South, has "no bitterness in his heart."

Among notables attending but not seated at the head table were former DeKalb Commissioner Chairman C. O. Emmerich, who now heads the Johnson anti-poverty program in the Atlanta area, and former Mayor William B. Hartsfield Jr.

"We Shall Overcome," the integrationist theme song made popular by King, followed presentation of the Steuben bowl. The Morehouse College Glee Club led the singing.

Dr. King, interrupted frequently by applause, delivered his 15-page speech in a slow, deliberate style, pointing to Negro gains and opportunities as well as future problems the race can expect to face.

★

The "marvelous hometown welcome and honor" given him, King said, "will remain dear to me as long as the cords of memory shall lengthen. It will give me renewed vigor and courage to carry on."

The Nobel Prize winner said his award was not a tribute to him personally. "It was rather attribute to all of the persons of good will in our nation, white and Negro, who have worked so courageously for a reign of justice and a rule of love," he said.

In discussing the struggle for equal rights, King said anyone sensitive to the "present mood, morals and trends in our nation must know that the time for racial justice has come."

"The issue is no longer whether segregation and discrimination will be eliminated but how they will pass from the American scene."

The Negro, King said, "is moving with a sense of great urgency toward the promised land of racial justice."

Pointing to the "bright interlude" of the 1964 civil rights bill, King said he had seen "encouraging and surprising" signs of compliance.

"I am happy to report," he said, that communities all over the South are obeying the civil rights law and showing remarkable good sense in the process."

King warned his listeners that a "frustrating and bewildering wilderness" is ahead of the Negro. "We must face prodigious hilltops of opposition and gigantic mountains of resistance," he said.

Those areas, according to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference head, are projected by Negro "guilt feelings because of the legacy of slavery and segregation," and a white leadership in the hands of "close-minded extremists."



—Left, diners at King dinner; right, King, Mrs. King, May



Police move Leb

One sidewalk observer in front of the Dinkler Plaza Hotel when the Rev. Martin Luther King arrived was Charlie Leb, whose restaurants were a target of integrationists. Shouting "Peace! Peace!" Leb waved an invitation to the dinner which he said he

didn't want, saying, "It's pouring salt in the wounds." One of several Atlanta police officers on duty on the sidewalk took Leb by the arm and moved him away. (Times photo by Gary Witt)

Atlantians Pay Tribute To Dr. King

By PAUL VALENTINE

More than 1,500 persons jammed the Dinkler Plaza Hotel Wednesday night to pay tribute to the first Georgia-born Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

It marked the only large-scale formal recognition of the Negro civil rights leader in the state since he was announced winner of the Peace Prize last October.

"Tonight, Atlanta affirms what the world has already affirmed," was the way Roman Catholic Archbishop of Atlanta Rev. Paul J. Hallinan put it.

The archbishop and several other civic and religious leaders of the city praised Dr. King in a round of speeches before the standing-room-only crowd.

A number of police officers were also on hand for anticipated picketing of the King tribute. But no organized anti-King effort materialized.

CHARLES LEBEDIN, owner of Leb's Restaurant, appeared briefly in front of the hotel, however, with three or four associates waiting for Dr. King's arrival.

Asked why he had not formed an anticipated picket line, Mr. Lebedin said, "I couldn't get anyone with the guts to come out here tonight."

Moments later, when Dr. King and his wife arrived, Mr. Lebedin shouted:

"Peace, peace—and violence. A lot of baloney. Peace."

Leb's Restaurant was the focal point of desegregation attempts last winter in a series of massive demonstrations sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Mayor Ivan Allen was among the city leaders praising Dr. King.

"Some men are destined to be leaders in the world," said the mayor. "... The philosophy of the nonviolent movement is being proved. ... This method of social revolution has been acclaimed by the Nobel Peace Prize."

In his speech of response, Dr. King said:

"The issue is no longer whether segregation and discrimination will be eliminated but how they will pass from the American scene."

"The deep rumbling of discontent that we hear today is the thunder of disinherited masses, rising from dungeons of oppression to the bright hills of freedom."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 12
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 1/28/65
Edition: Final
Author: PAUL VALENTINE
Editor: JACK SPALBING
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character: IS - C
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 8 1965

FEB 9 1965

TH H

DR. KING CITED progress in civil liberties through school desegregation successes and the more recent passage of the Civil Rights Act.

"I am happy to report that communities all over the South are obeying the civil rights law and showing remarkable good sense in the process."

But, he added, "let me not have you with a false impression. The problem is far from solved. We still have a long way to go in America before racial justice is a reality for the Negro."

He said southern churches and their leaders still practice segregation.

"It is appalling," he said "that the most segregated hour of Christian America is 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, the same hour when many are standing to sing 'In Christ There is No East or West.'"

THE KING TRIBUTE and dinner at the hotel were sponsored by 134 prominent Atlanta business and civic leaders, including 4th and 5th District Congressmen James Mackay and Charles Weltner.

Other leaders praising Dr. King at the dinner Wednesday were Rabbi Jacob Rothschild of the Temple, Morehouse College President Benjamin Mays, state Sen. Leroy Johnson, AME Bishop Ernest Hickman, and Rev. Edward Driscoll, executive director of the Georgia Council of Churches.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
Honored at Dinner Here

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

1,500 Join to Honor Nobel Winner King

By TED SIMMONS

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was paid tribute Wednesday night by a standing-room-only crowd of more than 1,500 representing his hometown's business, civic, political and religious leaders.

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. led the praise for the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner when he told the audience of whites and Negroes:

"Through the years, as history is wrought, some men are destined to be leaders of humanity and to shape the future courses of the world. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is such a man."

"I take great pride in honoring this citizen of Atlanta who

is willing to turn the other cheek in his quest for full citizenship for all Americans."

At the conclusion of the three-hour affair at the Dinkler Plaza, Rabbi Jacob Rothschild of The Temple presented Dr. King with a Steuben bowl inscribed with a dogwood blossom, symbol of Atlanta.

The inscription read: "Doctor Martin Luther King Jr., citizen of Atlanta, recipient of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. With Respect and Admiration."

SYMBOL OF ESTEEM

In presenting the gift, Rabbi Rothschild called it a "symbol of the esteem in which so many of your fellow Atlantans hold you."

The banquet, sponsored by 134 of the city's leading citizens, went off with only one minor incident. When Dr. King and his family appeared at the hotel, restaurant owner Charlie Leb stood on the sidewalk and shouted, "Peace . . . Peace . . . Peace with violence! Peace! A lot of balcony!"

Leb's restaurant was the target of mass sit-in demonstrations spearheaded by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee prior to passage of the Civil Rights Act.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 9
The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 1/28/65
Edition: Morning
Author: TED SIMMONS
Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS - C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

16 FEB 8 1965

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IGNORES INCIDENCE

Dr. King, who appeared to ignore the incident on the side walk, later told the crowd in his address that there are in the "white South millions of people of good will, whose voices are yet unheard, whose course is yet unclear, and whose courageous acts are yet unseen."

He called on those people "in the name of God, in the interest of human dignity and for the cause of Democracy . . . to speak out, to offer the leadership that is needed."

OTHER TRIBUTES

"If the people of good will of the white South fail to act now, history will have to record that the greatest tragedy of this period of social transition was not the vitriolic words and the violent actions of the bad people, but the appalling silence and indifference of the good people," he said. "Our generation will have to repent not only for the words and acts of the children of darkness, but also for the fears and apathy of the children of light."

Joining Mayor Allen and Rabbi Rothschild in tributes to King were the Rev. Paul J. Hallinan, Roman Catholic archbishop of Atlanta, state Sen. Leroy Johnson, the Rev. Edward A. Driscoll, executive director of the Georgia Council of Churches, Bishop Ernest A. Hickman, and Dr. Benjamin H. Mays, president of Morehouse College.



Staff Photo—Billy Downe

DR. KING RECEIVES GIFT FROM CITY'S LEADERS

Presentation Is Made by Rabbi Rothchild

Home Town Pays Tribute To Dr. King

ATLANTA, Jan. 27 (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was paid a stirring public tribute in his home town tonight. He called on "millions of people of good will" in the white South to raise their silent voices on the race issue.

"In the name of God, in the interest of human dignity and for the cause of democracy these millions are called upon to give their courage, to speak out, to offer leadership that is needed," Dr. King said.

The Negro integration leader spoke before more than 1500 of his fellow townsmen—white and Negro — gathered in a downtown hotel ballroom to pay tribute to him as winner of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. The audience included a large number of the city's religious, business and professional leaders.

Dr. King said the greatest period of social transition "was not the vitriolic words and the violent actions of the bad people but the appalling silence and indifference of the good people."

He said the mighty challenge of today in the South is "to rise from the sins of a dark yesterday to the positive achievements of a bright tomorrow."

Dr. King concluded his prepared address with the words of a Negro slave preacher:

"Lord, we ain't what we ought to be;

"We ain't what we want to be;

"We ain't what we gonna be; "But thank God, we ain't what we was."

Dr. King's wife and children were by his side. His father stood in the receiving line with former Mayor William B. Hartfield.

The banquet got off to a shaky start for lack of civic backing, but sponsors eventually were swamped with ticket requests at \$6.50 each and finally turned away more than 500 applicants. Many of them were on the list of sponsors.

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Tavel ✓
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The Washington Post and Times Herald ✓
The Washington Daily News ✓
The Evening Star ✓
New York Herald Tribune ✓
New York Journal-American ✓
New York Daily News ✓
New York Post ✓
The New York Times ✓
The Baltimore Sun ✓
The Worker ✓
New Leader ✓
The Wall Street Journal ✓
The National Observer ✓
People's World ✓
Date

66 FEB 5 1965

ATLANTA PRAISES DR. KING AT FETE

Integration Leader Honored
for Winning Nobel Prize

By FRED POWLEN

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Jan. 27—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. received grateful tonight from the leaders of a city that once arrested him in a sit-in demonstration.

The Atlantians, many of them white, gathered at a testimonial dinner to give a specially commissioned Steuben glass bowl to the 35-year-old Negro integrationist in recognition of his winning the Nobel Peace Prize last year.

The bowl contained a representation of a dogwood flower and the inscription:

"To Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Citizen of Atlanta, Recipient of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, with respect and admiration, January 27, 1965."

Atlanta has long been known as the "Dogwood City."

Tonight's presentation, and the planning of it, were symbols of Atlanta's attitude on race relations.

Hospitality at First

At first, members of the city's white power structure were hesitant about endorsing a testimonial dinner for a Negro leader who has been responsible for so much desegregation in the South. There were moments after the planning started six or eight weeks ago when it appeared that the dinner could not be held because of internal conflicts.

Some members of the financial leadership—men who have made many of the city's previous decisions on whether and how to desegregate—met and decided not to become sponsors of the affair. While they were deliberating, however, many others welcomed the opportunity to sign on as sponsors and the dinner became a sell-out.

Some Atlanta integrationists were chuckling today over a well-documented report that several of the companies and individuals who had declined sponsorship had later asked for blocks of tickets for the \$25-a-plate dinner. There were not enough tickets left, however, and some had to go without.

One concern, Rich's Department Store, was reported to have asked for 20 tickets, but got only four. It was on the sixth floor of Rich's, in an eating place called the Magnolia Room, that Dr. King was arrested on Oct. 18, 1960, when he sought service with a group of Negro students from Atlanta University.

The slight, soft-spoken Baptist minister said at the time that his family had spent \$4,500 at Rich's during the previous year and that he felt he should be as welcome in the Magnolia Room as in the clothing department.

An Issue Long Debated

The issue that Dr. King and the students raised in 1960 became an issue that the city debated for many months. In each instance, the city's political and financial leaders agreed that the reputation of the growing city, the largest in the Southeast, would be gravely damaged by racial trouble.

The result was widespread desegregation of most city facilities, from schools to swimming pools. Tastefully dressed Negro women, tired from shopping at Rich's, now stop in at the Magnolia Room for a luncheon salad and few whites raise their eyebrows.

The situation is the same in almost all of the city's other respectable eating places.

Of the 102 sponsors for the banquet, about 75 were white. They included the presidents of Emory and Oglethorpe Universities and Agnes Scott and Morehouse Colleges; leading lawyers, real-estate men, financial executives, and architects; city political leaders, directors of Atlanta-based human-relations groups, newspaper people, and ministers.

Also among the sponsors were the state's two Negro Senators, Leroy Johnson and Horace T. Ward. Senator Johnson was the first member of his race to be elected to the Georgia Legislature since Reconstruction.

The dinner was held in the Dunker Plaza Hotel, which once had a policy of rigid discrimination against Negroes. The hotel desegregated last summer.

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Tele Room _____
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56 FEB 3 1965

Home Town Pays Tribute To Dr. King

ATLANTA, Jan. 27 (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was paid a stirring public tribute in his home town tonight. He called on "millions of people of goodwill" in the white South to raise their silent voices on the race issue.

"In the name of God, in the interest of human dignity and for the cause of democracy these millions are called upon to gird their courage, to speak out, to offer leadership that is needed," Dr. King said.

The Negro integration leader spoke before more than 1500 of his fellow townsmen—white and Negro — gathered in a downtown hotel ballroom to pay tribute to him as winner of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. The audience included a large number of the city's religious, business and professional leaders.

Dr. King said the greatest period of social transition "was not the vitriolic words and the violent actions of the bad people but the appalling silence and indifference of the good people."

He said the mighty challenge of today in the South is "to rise from the aims of a dark yesterday to the positive achievements of a bright tomorrow."

Dr. King concluded his prepared address with the words of a Negro slave preacher:

"Lord, we ain't what we ought to be;
"We ain't what we want
to be;
"We ain't what we gonna be;
"But thank God, we ain't
what we was."

Dr. King's wife and children were by his side. His father stood in the receiving line with former Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The banquet got off to a shaky start for lack of civic backing, but sponsors eventually were swamped with ticket requests at \$6.50 each and finally turned away more than 500 applicants. Mayor Ivan Allen led the list of sponsors.

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UPI-231

(KING)

ATLANTA--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAS PAID A STIRRING PUBLIC TRIBUTE IN HIS HOMETOWN TONIGHT. HE CALLED ON "MILLIONS OF PEOPLE OF GOODWILL" IN THE WHITE SOUTH TO RAISE THEIR SILENT VOICES ON THE RACE ISSUE.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, IN THE INTEREST OF HUMAN DIGNITY AND FOR THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY THESE MILLIONS ARE CALLED UPON TO GIRD THEIR COURAGE, TO SPEAK OUT, TO OFFER LEADERSHIP THAT IS NEEDED," KING SAID.

THE NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER SPOKE BEFORE MORE THAN 1,500 OF HIS FELLOW TOWNSMEN--WHITE AND NEGRO--GATHERED IN A PLUSH DOWNTOWN HOTEL BALLROOM TO PAY TRIBUTE TO HIM AS WINNER OF THE 1964 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

THE HUGE BANQUET FOR KING WAS UNIQUE IN ATLANTA FOR A NEGRO. THE NEAREST APPROACH TOOK PLACE 62 YEARS AGO IN A CITY PARK WHEN BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DELIVERED HIS FAMOUS "CAST DOWN YOUR BUCKETS WHERE YOU ARE" ADDRESS AT THE COTTON STATES EXPOSITION IN 1895. IN THAT SPEECH WASHINGTON URGED NEGROES TO THROW ASIDE THE ROUTINE AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO THEM.

KING PLEDGED TO CONTINUE HIS FIGHT TO END EVERY FACET OF RACIAL SEGREGATION AND PLEDGED IT WOULD BE DONE NON-VIOLENTLY. AND HE ADDED "WE STILL HAVE A LONG, LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE RACIAL JUSTICE IS A REALITY FOR THE NEGRO."

HE SAID THE NEGROES' AIM "MUST NEVER BE TO DEFEAT OR HUMILIATE THE WHITE MAN, BUT TO WIN HIS FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING. WE MUST NOT SEEK TO SUBSTITUTE ONE TYRANNY FOR ANOTHER. A DOCTRINE OF BLACK SUPREMACY IS AS DANGEROUS AS A DOCTRINE OF WHITE SUPREMACY," HE SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-260

ADD KING, ATLANTA (UPI-231)

ONE BRIEF BUT NOISY RACIAL INCIDENT BY TWO WHITE MEN OCCURRED AS KING, HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN, ARRIVED AT THE HOTEL. WINDING UP THE UNUSUAL EVENING OF TRIBUTE, THE ENTIRE AUDIENCE OF WHITES AND NEGROES SAANG THE INTEGRATION CAMPAIGN SONG, "WE SHALL OVERCOME." JACOB ROTHCHILD, AN ATLANTA RABBI WHOSE SYNAGOGUE WAS BOMBED SEVERAL YEARS AGO SAID: "NEVER I THINK HAS IT BEEN SUNG UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, IN SUCH A PLACE AND BY SUCH A GATHERING AS WE HAVE HERE TONIGHT."

ATLANTA'S TOP PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS EXECUTIVES AS WELL AS LEADERS FROM THE PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC AND JEWISH RELIGIONS ATTENDED THE BANQUET, AND JOINED TOGETHER IN SINGING THE SONG. MANY OF THEM HAD WORKED TO OVERCOME STRONG FEELINGS AMONG SOME OF THE CITY'S TOP PLANNERS WHO HAD FROWNED ON THE BANQUET BECAUSE OF KING'S CONTROVERSIAL ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING LEADING NEGRO WORKERS IN A RECENT STRIKE AGAINST A MAJOR LOCAL INDUSTRY, THE SCRIPTO COMPANY.

KING SAID ONE OF THE BIGGEST BATTLES ENCOUNTERED IN HIS STRUGGLE AGAINST TRADITIONAL SOUTHERN RACIAL BARRIERS "WAS NOT THE VITRICLIC WORDS AND THE VIOLENT ACTIONS OF THE BAD PEOPLE BUT THE APPALLING SILENCE AND INDIFFERENCE OF THE GOOD PEOPLE."

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UPI-261

ADD KING ATLANTA

ALTHOUGH THE BANQUET GOT OFF TO A CONTROVERSIAL START IN THE CITY FOR LACK OF CIVIC BACKING, SPONSORS IN THE END WERE SWAMPED WITH TICKET REQUESTS AT \$6.50 APIECE. THEY FINALLY TURNED AWAY MORE THAN 500 APPLICANTS. MAYOR IVAN ALLEN LED THE LIST OF SPONSORS FOR THE EVENT.

DURING THE BANQUET, KING'S WIFE AND CHILDREN--WHO SELDOM SEE HIM BECAUSE OF HIS CONSTANT TRAVELING--SAT BY HIS SIDE. HIS FATHER, THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING SR., WAS ALSO THERE. THE YOUNGER KING IS ASSISTANT PASTOR OF HIS FATHER'S ATLANTA CHURCH.

AS KING AND HIS FAMILY ARRIVED AT THE HOTEL, A WHITE MAN, CHARLES LEPEDIN BEGAN YELLING "PEACE, PEACE. WHAT A LOT OF BALONEY." LEREDIN IS OWNER OF "LEB'S" A POPULAR DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT ABOUT ONE BLOCK FROM THE HOTEL. THE RESTAURANT WAS A LONGTIME TARGET OF MILITANT INTEGRATIONISTS A YEAR AGO. LEREDIN WAS JOINED BY ONE OF HIS WHITE MANAGERS WHO CALLED OUT: "I OUGHT TO GIVE HIM (KING) A PIECE OF MY FIST."

WHEN POLICE CHIEF HERBERT JENKINS, WHO WAS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, APPROACHED THE MANAGER HE LEFT THE LOBBY SAYING: "WHAT A HULLABALLOO OVER THAT NIGGER. GO AHEAD AND ARREST ME. I DON'T CARE."

1/27--N1139FES

3

ATLANTA DINNER TO CITE DR. KING

Banquet on Wednesday Will
Honor Negro Leader

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Jan. 23—A home-
town banquet honoring the Rev.
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
which provoked behind-the-
scenes controversy in Atlanta
business circles when it was pro-
posed, has won overwhelming
public endorsement.

A week after the tickets
were offered principally through
the mail, to about 2,000 people,
whose names were chosen at
random, more than 1,400 tickets
had been sold and about 200 re-
quests had been turned down
because no seats remained.

The banquet, honoring Dr.
King as Georgia's first winner
of a Nobel Prize, is scheduled
for 7:00 P.M., Wednesday, at
the Danier Plaza Hotel.

Dr. King, who is a native of
Atlanta, first attracted national
attention when, as a minis-
ter in Montgomery, Ala., he led
a bus boycott there. In 1961 he
returned to Atlanta to assume
direction of the Southern Chris-
tian Leadership Conference and
to become co-pastor of Ebenezer
Baptist Church. In October he
was named winner of the 1964
Nobel Peace Prize.

After plans for the dinner
were disclosed, just before
Christmas, it appeared to have
the sponsorship of a number
of religious, educational and
other Atlanta leaders. Opinions
varied, however, among leading
businessmen who had been
asked to be sponsors.

A spokesman for the plan-
ning group said today, however,
that although a number of
these had declined the use of
their names as sponsors many
had purchased the \$2.50 tickets
to attend. He said that top
executives of almost every lead-

ing downtown financial and
business institution had done
so.

Although the public was
aware of plans for the dinner,
there was no push to sell tick-
ets except through the use of
mailing lists obtained from sev-
eral cultural and civic organi-
zations. Response was immedi-
ate.

The banquet planners had
hoped to sell about 1,900 tick-
ets. Although the banquet hall
ordinarily seats only about 1,200
people, plans are being made
for as many as 1,400 places.
Checks for tickets continue to
come in but are being rejected.

"We are absolutely delighted
with the way it has worked
out," said Don McEvoy, Georgia
executive director of the Na-
tional Conference of Christians
and Jews.

Mr. McEvoy, who is coordi-
nating arrangements for the
dinner, said that 101 Atlanta
citizens had agreed to serve as
sponsors of the event. About
three-fourths of these are
white, he said. He estimated
that at least 800 of the 1,400
ticket purchasers are white.

Political Leaders Listed

The sponsors' list includes
many of the city's most promi-
nent people, with a stronger
representation of political lead-
ers than some observers had ex-
pected.

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. and

William R. Hartsfield, former
Mayor, on the list.

So are Representatives Charles
L. Weiner of Georgia's Fifth
District, which includes most of
Atlanta, and James A. Mackay
of the Fourth District, which in-
cludes part of the city and a
large suburban area. Both are
Democrats.

The list also includes Vice
Mayor Sam Massell Jr., a Demo-
crat; two city aldermen, Rod-
ney Cook and Richard Free-
man, both Republicans; and
Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, a member
of the Atlanta Board of Edu-
cation. All are white.

No state-level political fig-
ures are among the sponsors,
although the list includes two
Negro state senators from At-
lanta, Leroy Johnson and Hor-
ace T. Ward.

Plans for the dinner were re-
vealed when letters went to
prospective sponsors for the
Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan, Ro-
man Catholic Archbishop of At-
lanta; Ralph McGill, publisher
of The Atlanta Constitution;
Dr. Benjamin Mays, president
of Morehouse College; and Rab-
bi Jacob M. Rothschild, of The
Temple.

Those arranging the dinner
rejected the idea of having a
major national figure as the
guest speaker, since they want-
ed to retain a strong home-
town emphasis.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UFI-42

(RACIAL)

BIRMINGHAM--THE MAN WHO ATTACKED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MONDAY IN SELMA, WAS SEVERELY BEATEN BY A WHITE MAN BECAUSE OF THE INCIDENT, POLICE REPORTED YESTERDAY.

POLICE SAID JAMES GEORGE ROBINSON, 27, RECEIVED HEAD INJURIES AND REQUIRED HOSPITAL TREATMENT TUESDAY NIGHT AFTER BEING BEATEN AT A LOCAL BAR.

ROBINSON AT FIRST REFUSED TO MAKE A COMPLAINT BUT LATER CHANGED HIS MIND AND ASKED THAT JAMES W. WILDER OF VINESVILLE BE ARRESTED, POLICE SAID.

-0-
HATTIESBURG, MISS.--A CALIFORNIA MINISTER, THE REV. JACK BARTLETT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA, SAID HE AND THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS WERE ATTACKED LAST NIGHT AT A MEETING OF THE SEGREGATIONIST CITIZENS COUNCIL HERE, BARTLETT SAID THE FOUR RECEIVED BRUISES BUT NO SERIOUS INJURIES. BARTLETT SAID THE FOUR ATTENDED THE MEETING BECAUSE IT WAS "OPEN TO THE PUBLIC."

-0-
TAMPA, FLA.--A SUIT WAS FILED IN FEDERAL COURT CHARGING MANATEE COUNTY SCHOOL OFFICIALS WITH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND ASKING FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION.

-0-
ALEXANDRIA, LA.--NEGROES TRIED TO DESEGREGATE TWO HIGH SCHOOLS IN RAPIDES PARISH (COUNTY) BUT WERE TURNED BACK AT BOTH SCHOOLS.

-0-
LAUREL, MISS.--EDITOR JAY WEST OF THE LAUREL LEADER-CALL SAID AN ANONYMOUS CALLER PROTESTING AN ADVERTISEMENT PLACED BY CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS THREATENED TO "DESTROY THE BUILDING."

-0-
HATTIESBURG, MISS.--THERON C. LYNN WAS AWARDED A PERMANENT INJUNCTION BARRING HIM FROM DISCRIMINATING AGAINST NEGROES IN HIS JOB AS VOTER REGISTRAR, ENDING ALMOST FOUR YEARS OF LITIGATION.

-0-
TUPELO, MISS.--THE TUPELO CITY SCHOOL BOARD BECAME THE SECOND IN MISSISSIPPI TO SIGN A PLEDGE REQUIRED UNDER THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT TO DESEGREGATE THE CITY SCHOOLS.

-0-
ATLANTA--THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO SEEK ASSURANCE FROM LOCAL HEALTH BOARDS THROUGHOUT GEORGIA THAT THEY WILL COMPLY WITH DEMANDS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT CONCERNING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN AGENCIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FUNDS.

NEW YORK--TWO GROUPS OF HARLEM TENANTS STAGED A SIX-HOUR SIT-IN AT CITY HALL TO PROTEST POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Peace at Stake in Selma Vote Drive

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By Paul Good
Special to The Washington Post
SELMA, Ala., Jan. 21—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will resume personal leadership of the Negro civil rights drive here Friday as while extremists and moderates oppose each other with racial peace or violence in the balance.

Business leaders and city officials, anxious to undo a reputation for racial oppression, have been frustrated by Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, who was seen on television this week publicly manhandling a middle-aged Negro woman, maintaining a steel-helmeted special posse that beat and overwhelmed Negro demonstrators last summer.

Sick Over Events

City police today made their first arrests since the demonstrations began, and five Negroes and a white companion who had sought service at a lunch counter were charged with trespassing after a warning. But Sheriff Clark

had already made more than 200 arrests.

"We're sick about what has happened the last few days," said a white Selma business figure who is a segregationist and one of the most prominent men in the city.

Certain white and Negro leaders had been meeting privately to work out an acceptable racial formula he said, but he hedged that his name not be publicized because of the volatile atmosphere in Selma.

"The vast majority of our community is ready to comply with the Civil Rights Act although I don't know a single white integrationist in town."

"We had prepared the community before Dr. King came here, our restaurants and hotels, however reluctantly, did comply."

"The trouble is too many of our people fear the white man more than they do the Negro, and won't speak up against Clark."

City Public Safety Director Wilson Baker, who runs the city police force, says: "We intend to maintain law and order

but the County Courthouse is the jurisdiction of the Sheriff."

For the public record this week, Baker said he and Clark were working in harmonious cooperation, though Clark won a close election for sheriff over Baker two years ago and there is deep political enmity complicating the race issue.

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But the reality of their relationship was revealed Wednesday when more than 150 Negroes bent on registering tried to enter the Court house through what they said was the front door. Clark insisted they use another door. As an impasse developed, Clark told Baker to clear the sidewalk.

"As far as I am concerned you can go in any door you want," Baker told the Negroes while Clark glared at him. He made them form a single line but would not disperse them and Clark began making arrests, calling the demonstrators "the lowest form of humanity."

Responsible Whites Stymied

Responsible whites, anxious to advance the city economically, see themselves stymied by Clark's attitude and a registration law they believe is unworkable.

The voter problem is manifest: There are about 300 Negroes registered out of 15,000 of voting age. The registration office is only open about five hours a day three days a week.

Applicants must take a test that includes such questions as constitutional limitations on the size of the District of Columbia.

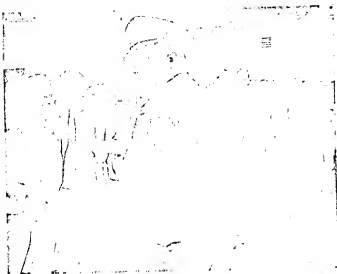
Federal Help Sought

Earlier this week, when Negroes by the score waited in line in a Courthouse alley to register, whites planted in line ahead of them made it impossible for the Negroes to even enter to fill out application forms.

Dr. King already is seeking Federal injunctive relief against Sheriff Clark.

"Sheriff Clark will realize he is dealing with a people that will not stop until they have full dignity and freedom," Dr. King said. "We do not intend to leave Selma until things change."

But most responsible whites do not see how things can change in the days ahead as demonstrations continue. Some Negroes say they are not afraid of the Sheriff anymore. But many whites confess that they are frightened at the looming showdown with Jim Clark.



Associated Press

Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark stands in front of Negroes at a side door of the courthouse in Selma, Ala. They are attempting to register to vote. Clark has been arresting Negroes who refused to use entrances he designated at Courthouse.

FCC Hits Radio Station On Barring King Reply

By the Associated Press

The Federal Communications Commission has rebuked a Georgia radio station for refusing to air a reply to a broadcast editorial attack on the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

The FCC said station WALG of Albany—the city is a frequent racial trouble spot—failed to comply with the commission's fairness doctrine. That rule requires broadcasters who present one viewpoint on controversial issues to provide an opportunity for the broadcasting of conflicting viewpoints.

WALG, in a "Johnny Reb Special Editorial" on Oct. 21, sharply criticized the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which the Albany Movement is an affiliate.

The Albany Movement prepared an editorial reply and insisted that its president, Slater H. King, be allowed to read the reply over the air.

At the heart of the controversy is WALG's insistence that any editorial reply by the Albany Movement be read by a station announcer, and its refusal to broadcast one paragraph of the prepared reply attacking "a stubborn city administration (in Albany) that has prevented white and Negro leaders from ever having an opportunity to exchange views through a meaningful biracial conference."

The Albany Movement said

the paragraph on the Albany administration was in direct rebuttal to an Atlanta Journal editorial quoted in part by the radio station. That editorial comment said:

"The irresponsible, moderate acts of Martin Luther King Jr. have done so much damage in Albany that it will take years for the wounds to heal."

The FCC, told the station management:

"... It would appear that an unreasonable limitation has been imposed upon the right of response in this personal attack situation ...

"The commission concludes that you have not fully complied with the requirements of the 'fairness doctrine' ...

Accordingly, you are requested to advise the commission of the manner in which you intend to comply with that doctrine and of such action as you may take."

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JAN 22 1965

King to Clerics: Take a Stand On Civil Rights

**Nobel Prize Winner
Guarded by Police
At Villanova Talk**

By PETER H. BINZEN
Of The Bulletin Staff

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., last night urged religious leaders to take a firmer stand in the Negro's struggle for civil rights.

"The church has too often been the tail light rather than the headlight on the question of social justice," Dr. King told 1,000 persons in the Villanova University field house.

He said that while "segregation is on its deathbed," supporters of the status quo are "present with oxygen tents to keep the patient alive."

It's not enough for priests, ministers and rabbis to talk about the evils of discrimination, declared the Baptist preacher.

Endorses Busing

He called on them in "move into the arena of action," to join in his nonviolent campaign and to "make religion relevant in our lives."

He endorsed busing as a device to desegregate schools, saying it can have a "positive effect" if people of goodwill will put up with its inconveniences.

"The Negroes have been inconvenienced in this country for over 200 years," he said. "One would hope that white people would be willing to put up with a little inconvenience to help strengthen our society."

First Appearance

Last night marked the first appearance of the Negro civil rights leader and winner of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize on the Villanova campus. An engagement scheduled last November was cancelled because of his trip to Norway to receive the award.

Twenty-two Radnor Township police were stationed in and around the field house itself. But all of the present, most of them students, appeared to be admirers of King.

Dr. King reported "surprising and extensive" concern in the South with the civil rights law, particularly the public accommodations section.

But additional federal legislation dealing with denial of voter rights is needed, he said.

It was in reply to written questions from the audience that Dr. King gave his views on the role of religious leaders. Some seminarians at Villanova asked what they should do.

The civil rights leader said they should first recognize the "immorality of racial justice." But it's not enough just to talk about it, he said. Churchmen should be in the forefront of the struggle.

He termed it "consoling" that a number of priests, ministers and rabbis were participating in the nonviolent campaign.

Dr. King was hailed by the Rev. Joseph A. Flaherty, Villanova vice president, as "a man of great moral fervor playing an eloquent role in a very great human drama." The speaker was introduced by Thomas Senior, senior and head of the Senior Government Association, which sponsored the lecture.

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INTEGRATION LEADER the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (center), is welcomed to Villanova University by the Very Rev. John A. Klekotka (right), school president, and Thomas Furst, a senior from Long Island, N. Y., who is president of the Student Government Association.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Draws 5000; Another 1000 Sent Away

Negro Leader Sees 'Sunlight' For The Nation

By GLENN A. McCURDY
"Deep in my heart I know that we (the United States) will emerge from the black midnight of man's inhumanity to man into the bright sun of dignity and justice for all men," said the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Speaking before an audience of over 5000 (another 1000 were turned away) at the Villanova Field House last night as part of the university's student lecture series, Dr. King told his listeners that "if democracy is to live, segregation must die."

"But remember," he said, "guardians of the status quo will always be on hand with an oxygen tent of illogic to keep it (segregation) alive."

Naming his subject, "The Challenge of a New Ape," Dr. King, who flew in from the massive voter registration drive he is leading in Dallas County, Alabama, to give the address, first sketched a brief history of the Negro's progress in America. He spoke of the year 1619 when the first Negro slave was brought from African soil to the Colonies where he became "a thing to be used."

Touching upon several other sad moments of American history such as the Dred Scott decision wherein the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that a slave was not a citizen but rather a piece of property not to be respected or granted the same rights as a human being. Dr. King said the Negro's identity began to emerge with the coming of North America's industrial age.

"He began to move beyond

his rural background and took a new look at himself and came to find that he was "somebody after all," said Dr. King.

"He began to develop a sense of self-respect and with this a determination to struggle and sacrifice in order to be free. He discovered within himself the conviction that some things are so eternally true that they are worth dying for."

Dr. King, leader in the fight for civil rights and an articulate spokesman for the philosophy of non-violence, mentioned two contemporary myths that must be erased if segregation is to have a successful burial.

"These are," he said, "first, the myth that time is the long solution and second, the myth that law cannot change the hearts of men."

"Time is neutral," explained Dr. King. "Progress never rolls on the wheels of inevitability. In the past one hundred years the forces of the negative have used time better than the forces of the right. Time is always 'right' to do right."

"No, I must admit that legislation cannot change the inner nature of a man but it can change their habits and thereby their hearts. Laws cannot make men love me but they can stop them from lynching me," said Dr. King.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NOT RECORDED
43 FEB 8 1965

1 of 34

"Main Line Times"
Ardmore, Pa.

Date: 1/21/65

Edition: Final

Author: Glenn A. McCurdy

Editor: Roland Wright

Title: Dr. King's Speech

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Philadelphia

☐ Being Investigated

54 FEB 9 1965

1-11-65 805 R/B

100-11111-70

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Segregation Declining—King

Negro Rights Grow, But Struggle Continues

By CAROL POSTHUMUS and MEL ZIEGLER

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. declared last night that "segregation is on its death bed today," and the only question remaining is "how costly the segregationists will make the funerals."

King told an estimated crowd of 9,000, which overcrowded the newly expanded Recreation Building, that "we have come a long, long way in the struggle for racial justice, but we have a long, long way to go before the problem is solved."

The 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner credited both the Negro and the federal government with achieving the level civil rights has attained today.

He cited the Negro's progress in "re-evaluating his own intrinsic worth" and the federal government's accomplishment "in extending frontiers of civil rights" through judicial decisions and the 1964 Civil Rights

Act.

"If I coded now I would leave you the victims of a dangerous optimism," the noted civil rights leader contended. "If democracy is to live, segregation must die."

Currently engaged in a campaign to register Negro voters in Selma, Alabama, King proposed the establishment of federal voting registrars as a solution to the widespread problem.

King said he would divest local authorities of their jurisdiction over voter registration and establish a federally-operated procedure in its place in each county. This, he added, would insure to all those qualified their voting rights.

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and state.)

The Port Collection
University Park Pa.
P.O. 1

67(c) [redacted]
Date: 1/21/65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: [redacted]
Title: Martin Luther King

Character: 57-L
or
Classification: [redacted]
Submitting Office: [redacted]
☐ Being Investigated

100-106670-H-
FEB 2 1965
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FEB 9 1965

File
100-106670

Post Offices

As an alternative, King suggested that local post offices act as voter registration centers operated year-around by the federal government. He called on President Lyndon B. Johnson to explore this possibility.

Time Magazine's 1963 Man of the Year outlined voter registration, housing and job discrimination economic in equality as the major obstacles remaining for civil rights leaders to tackle.

Between discrimination and automation, King said, Negroes today have become "a segment of the society who feel they have not stake in it."

The solemn-faced champion of Civil Rights called for massive federal-sponsored retraining and public works programs to alleviate the Negro's substandard conditions.

Non-Violent

King, who is acclaimed for his non-violent approach to the civil rights problem, warned "destructive means cannot bring about constructive ends."

In an indictment of actions by extreme segregationists King cited their alteration of the old slogan "attend the church of your choice" to read "Burn the church of your choice."

In repudiating the claim of well-intentioned people who feel that time will alleviate the problem without the help of further legislation King said "law cannot make a man love me but it can prevent him from lynching me."

King said we must not "adjust" to the world as it is but through the "love ethic" at the center of non-violence, but alter it to secure equality to everyone.

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Negroes in Selma Bused to Court; 57 Are Arrested

By John Lynch

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 26 (AP) — "These people are obstructing traffic," Sheriff deputies arrested 57 Negroes who insisted on being bused to the front door of the federal courthouse in their march to the voter registration office today.

An angry crowd was in the courthouse area as the bus arrived. A sheriff's deputy ordered the bus to stop and the crowd to disperse. The bus was then bused to the courthouse and the crowd was ordered to disperse.

Today's events began at 10 a.m. when a group of about 50 Negroes gathered in front of the courthouse. They were led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders of the Selma march. The group was ordered to disperse by Sheriff deputies. When they did not move, the deputies used force to break up the group. Fifty-seven people were arrested.

Later today, a crowd of about 50 Negroes gathered in front of the courthouse. They were led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders of the Selma march. The group was ordered to disperse by Sheriff deputies. When they did not move, the deputies used force to break up the group. Fifty-seven people were arrested.

Dr. King and other leaders of the Selma march were taken into custody. They were held in the Selma jail. The group was ordered to disperse by Sheriff deputies. When they did not move, the deputies used force to break up the group. Fifty-seven people were arrested.

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Handwritten notes:
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 100-106670-A

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 The New York Journal-American _____
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 The New York Sun _____
 The New York World-Journal _____

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NOT RECORDED
 JAN 27 1965

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UPI-190

(RACIAL)
 WASHINGTON--THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACCUSED A
 GEORGIA RADIO STATION TODAY OF VIOLATING THE BROADCASTING ACT BY
 AIRING A "PERSONAL ATTACK" AGAINST NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER
 MARTIN LUTHER KING.

THE COMMISSION ORDERED THE ALBANY, GA., STATION TO MAKE AMENDS,
 AND GIVE NEGRO LEADERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO REPLY TO THE EDITORIAL
 ON THE STATION.

THE FCC ACTION WAS TAKEN IN A LETTER SENT TO ALLEN M. WOODALL,
 PRESIDENT OF RADIO STATION WALG.

THE STATION HAD VIOLATED THE "FAIRNESS DOCTRINE" OF BROADCASTING
 RULES BY AIRING AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "JOHNNY REB SPECIAL EDITORIAL"
 AT ONE HOUR INTERVALS FROM MORNING TO MIDNIGHT OVER THE STATION
 ON OCT. 21 OF LAST YEAR.

THE COMMISSION SAID THAT CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SLATER H. KING,
 PRESIDENT OF THE ALBANY MOVEMENT, WAS NOT PERMITTED TO BROADCAST
 A REPLY.

THE COMMISSION SAID THIS WAS IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIRNESS
 DOCTRINE, REQUIRING STATIONS EDITORIALIZING CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES
 TO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OPONENTS TO PRESENT CONTRASTING
 VIEWPOINTS.

THE SPECIAL EDITORIAL WAS CRITICAL OF THE AWARDED OF THE NOBEL
 PRIZE TO THE REV. KING. AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE COMMISSION SAID IT
 ACCUSED KING OF STIRRING UP RACIAL STRIFE IN ALBANY WHICH WOULD TAKE
 YEARS TO REPAIR.

1/21--N722FES

105-10670-A
 NOT RECORDED
 176 JAN 27 1965

58 JAN 26 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

to secure a "good" case for his court. In May he was told the judges in the court in the hope of getting in an appeal in place of the one that was now being by the State, he said.

The attack came with Negroes seeking to register refused to be shunted to a gallery. His fight with the police was as they had during the day's attempt.

Johnson was charged with interfering with the trial, and was charged with interfering with the trial.

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The afternoon, a member of the extremist National States Rights Party who punched the King yesterday was charged with interfering with the trial, and was charged with interfering with the trial.

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Martha Davidson of Dallas, Minn. is shown also; he was
collared by Dallas County Sheriff, also Clash during an
argument that erupted as Congressmen tried to get out of
the Conference seeking to register to vote.

DOI: 10.1002/eqe.100

A group of young Negroes
accosted across the street and

Deputy Sheriff Jim Clark grabs Mrs. Amelia
by the coat collar and shoves her
along the sidewalk in Selma, Ala.—AP Wire
photo.

162

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Gets the Headlines

It is unfortunate Martin Luther King was struck Monday while in the historic Albert Hotel at Selma.

If he had written the script, he could not have done a better job of gaining public attention.

Before he even had gone to Selma, King had passed the word to all of his "massive campaign" in Selma.

Officers were on hand to see that everything was calm and restaurant and hotel operators had decided to accommodate Negroes.

It looked as though the whole business might fizzle.

Then, bang, a fellow hits King. The front page headlines appear and the radio and TV announcers turn up the power a few decibels. King again is in the spotlight.

Somehow, it always seems to work that way for the Nobel winner who proclaims his abhorrence of violence and his love of peace.

Wherever he goes, violence of some sort seems to erupt. And the King movement gets another shot in the arm.

b7(c)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD
10 BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Date: 1-20-65
Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES E. MURPHY
Title: RACIAL SITUATION IN SELMA, ALABAMA.

Character: FBI

or

Classification: FBI #157-8

Submitting Office: FBI

☐ Being Investigated

1/22-1965
NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 2 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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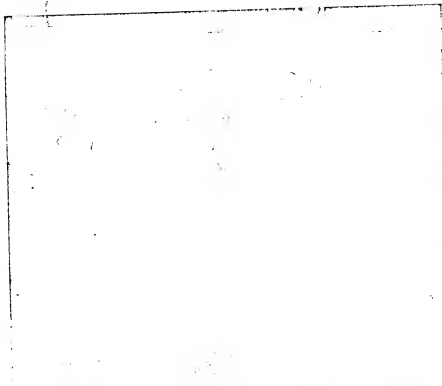
Wherever he goes, violence of some sort seems to erupt. And the King movement gets another shot in the arm.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BIRMINGHAM POST-
10 HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Date: 1-20-65
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: JAMES E. MIL
Title: RACIAL SITUATION
SELMA, ALABAMA.

Character: RM
or
Classification: RM #157-88
Submitting Office: BH
☐ Being Investigated



Associated Press

The head of Dr. Martin Luther King hits a counter, at
left, as he attempts to register at the Hotel Albert in
Seima, Ala. Dr. King was hit by Jimmy Robinson, 42 -

center, described as a member of the National Citizens
Rights Party. The unidentified woman at left tries to
avoid the altercation.

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ee
 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

UPI-118

ADD RACIAL) SELMA (UPI-109)
 KING JR. FILED A PETITION WITH THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SEEKING TO RESTRAIN SHERIFF CLARK FROM INTERFERING WITH NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION UNDER THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

KING FILED THE PETITION ON THE HEELS OF MASSIVE ARRESTS OF NEGROES BY CLARK WHO TOOK AT LEAST 71 NEGROES INTO CUSTODY WHEN THEY CONVERGED ON THE COURTHOUSE AND SOUGHT TO REGISTER TO VOTE.

KING SAID THE ARRESTS OF THE NEGROES WAS "UNJUST AND UNLAWFUL." HE FILED THE PETITION IN THE FEDERAL BUILDING ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE COURTHOUSE. THE INTEGRATION LEADER CALLED THE ARREST OF ONE NEGRO WOMAN BY CLARK TODAY "ONE OF THE MOST INHUMAN THINGS I HAVE EVER SEEN."

AT ONE POINT CLARK ARRESTED 30 NEGROES, WHO WANTED TO ENTER THE COURTHOUSE, BY SAYING "YOU'RE ALL UNDER ARREST."

THE ARREST KING REFERRED TO WAS THAT OF MRS. ANELLA ROYNTON, A NEGRO REAL ESTATE OPERATOR AND LEADING FIGURE IN THE COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE.

CLARK HAD GRABBED THE NEGRO WOMAN BY HER COAT AS SHE STOOD IN LINE OUTSIDE THE COURTHOUSE, AND SHOVED HER TOWARD MEMBERS OF HIS CITIZENS' POSSE.

KING WITNESSED THE 71 PERSONS BEING ARRESTED. SOME OF THEM WERE MANACLED BY DEPUTIES.

HIS PETITION IS THE FOURTH PIECE OF LITIGATION FILED IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK DOWN RACIAL BARRIERS IN THE COUNTY.

IN FILING HIS PETITION KING APPARENTLY SET THE STAGE FOR THE FIRST PARTIAL TEST OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

KING SAID THERE WOULD BE NO FURTHER TEST OF THE VOTING OFFICE TODAY. INSTEAD, HE SAID, NEGROES WILL FILL OUT THE ANSWERS TO THE VOTER REGISTRATION FORM AND TAKE THEM TO A FEDERAL COURT, ASKING THAT THEY BE REGISTERED THERE BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT GET INTO THE COURTHOUSE.

THE NEGROES ARRESTED WERE TAKEN TO AN UPSTAIRS ROOM OF THE COURTHOUSE TO AWAIT DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES. AUTHORITIES SAID THE NEGROES COULD BE CHARGED WITH REFUSAL TO OBEY A LAWFUL COMMAND OF AN OFFICER. THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO STAND IN AN ALLEY, BUT THEY REFUSED TO LEAVE THE FRONT OF THE BUILDING WHERE THEY HAD LINED UP.

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File in 44-12631
 100-106670-
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 276 JAN 28 1965
 14 JAN 26 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Dr. King Is Punched and Kicked in an Alabama Hotel



James Robinson, right, confronting the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. yesterday outside courthouse in Selma, Ala. Soon afterward the man attacked Dr. King at hotel there.

By JOHN HERBERS

Reported to The New York Times

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was punched and kicked by a white man today while he was registering as the first Negro guest of a hotel built more than a century ago by slave labor. The at-

tack, which came without warning, set off a brief disturbance in which a lamp was overturned and a crystal chandelier was set to ringing in the lobby of the Hotel Albert, a magnificent old building copied after the Doge's Palace in Venice. The civil rights leader, here to lead

demonstrations against segregation and voter discrimination, was standing at the registration desk surrounded by 11 other Negroes and a group of reporters, cameramen and policemen. Suddenly a tall, gaunt man who had con-

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

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frustrated Dr. King a few minutes earlier, at the Dallas County Court House warned his way through the crowd and said: "I want to talk to you."

Then he drew back and struck Dr. King twice on the right temple. John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, pinned the attacker's arms to his sides. The man then kicked Dr. King twice and the group of struggling men surged across the red carpet.

A white woman in tight slacks and a leather jacket slung in a corner shouting to the white man, "Get him, get him!"

Wilson Baker, the city's Director of Public Safety, pushed in, collared the man and dragged him to a patrol car.

The attacker was identified as James Robinson, 26 years old, of Birmingham, a member of the National States Rights Party, a small segregationist group that has been active in Alabama for several years. He was charged with assault and disturbing the peace.

Dr. King, winner of the 1954 Nobel Peace Prize for his leadership in the nonviolent civil rights movement, said later that he had suffered no more than a headache as a result of the attack. He and his party were assigned hotel rooms.

only other disruption in tense day of integration accommodations and marches, on the Court House was the appearance of a member of the American Nazi Party in black face, topped phlegm and tight.

Mr. Baker, a large genial man who had pledged to maintain the peace "some way some how," found the man, identified as Robert Lloyd of Richmond, Va., in the Selma-Del Restaurant, across the street from the Albert.

Accompanied by Rockwell

He had come here with George Lincoln Rockwell of Alexandria, Va., head of the American Nazi party. Mr. Rockwell had promised to express his contempt of the Negro demonstrations by staging a blackface show on the street while the Negroes were lined up to register.

Instead, Mr. Baker kept Mr. Lloyd, still in blackface, behind bars during the demonstrations. Selma, a city of 23,000 in the Alabama "Black Belt," has been a center of white supremacy and the scene of frequent violence against Negroes.

Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee are using it to focus attention on Alabama's alleged discrimination against Negro registration and voting.

400 March to Courthouse

In bright but freezing weather, about 400 Negroes assembled at a church and followed Dr. King, several of his aides, and Mr. Lewis to the courthouse, where Sheriff James Clark was waiting.

Sheriff Clark, a large man in green uniform and cap complete with "scrambled eggs," met Dr. King and his party standing near the entrance. But he herded those who wanted to register to vote through the courthouse into an alley cordoned off with ropes.

He gave 50 of the applicants a number and the registration board called them one at a time to fill out registration forms. The others stood all day in the enclosure.

In front of the courthouse, while numbers of helmeted police looked on, both Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Robinson approached Dr. King and questioned him about what he was doing. During the exchange, Dr. King said both would be welcome to speak at a Negro mass meeting in Selma.

A few minutes later, Mr. Robinson turned on Mr. Rockwell and accused him of being a spy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Where are your Nazis, Mr. Ratwell?" the Alabamian asked.

J. B. Sate, Atlanta attorney for the Klans, who harangued Dr. King in St. Augustine, Fla., last summer arrived and announced that a rally for white segregationists would be held on the outskirts of town.

Before the day began, white leaders in town met and decided to comply with the public accommodations section of the civil rights law and to maintain peace. Negroes were served in seven restaurants but found three others closed.

"Selma," Dr. King said, has come to grips with her conscience and decided to keep in step with the rest of the nation.

Nevertheless, he said, pressure would continue to be directed against Dallas County and the State of Alabama in the field of voter registration.

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KKK Members Aided by Police

A KKK member went to one of the restaurants
 across the street from another
 KKK member. The latter, known as Robert
 Smith, was at a previously scheduled meeting at the
 Hotel Selma hotel.

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UPI-111

ADD RACIAL, SELMA

JERRY ROBINSON, A WHITE SEGREGATIONIST, SLUGGED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TODAY SHORTLY AFTER KING REGISTERED IN A WHITE HOTEL.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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A-11

UPI-33

(RACIAL)

SELMA, ALA.--NEGROES PLANNED TO MAKE A MASS TEST OF THE CIVIL RIGHT LAW AND A VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE TODAY IN THE FACE OF ICY WINDS, THREATS OF HARASSMENT FROM THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY AND SEGREGATIONISTS AND POSSIBLE ARRESTS.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID EVERY MOTEL, RESTAURANT AND THEATER IN SELMA WOULD BE A TARGET FOR THE TEST.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR WILSON BAKER VOWED THAT LAW AND ORDER WILL PREVAIL.

KING WAS TO ARRIVE HERE IN LATE MORNING (10 A. M. EST) TO PERSONALLY LEAD THE DRIVE. HE SAID THE INTEGRATION EFFORT WOULD CENTER ON A BIG NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE AND BLANKET TESTING OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. IT WILL BE HIS FIRST INTEGRATION PROJECT SINCE WINNING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN NOVEMBER.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL OF THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, SAID FROM HIS HOTEL ROOM HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO COME TO "SELMA'S AID" BY THE AMERICAN STATE RIGHTS PARTY (ASRP). HE SAID HE WOULD "RUN MR. COON (KING) OUT OF TOWN."

ROCKWELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS PLANNED TO SHOW UP IN "BLACKFACE" COSTUMES AND HARASS THE NEGRO GROUPS.

1/12--PA553AES

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JAN 14 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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 679

UPI-73

(RACIAL)

SELMA, ALA.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TODAY LED 300 NEGROES TO THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, KICKING OFF A MASSIVE IN

COUNTY COURTHOUSE, KICKING OFF A MASSIVE INTEGRATION DRIVE IN THIS TIGHTLY SEGREGATED CITY.

KING AND HIS FOLLOWERS, BUNDLED UP IN HEAVY CLOTHING, STRODE OUT OF A CHURCH AFTER A PEP TALK FROM THE INTEGRATION LEADER.

"WE KNOW WE DO NOT MARCH ALONE. GOD IS WITH US," KING TOLD THE CHEERING CONGREGATION. HE URGED HIS FOLLOWERS TO RIGIDLY ADHERE TO NON-VIOLENCE.

"WE ARE TIRED OF BEING AT THE BOTTOM OF THE ECONOMIC LADDER AND SMOTHERING IN AN AIRTIGHT CASE OF POVERTY," SAID KING, WHO WON THE NOB PEACE PRIZE IN NOVEMBER. THE SELMA DRIVE IS KING'S FIRST ALL-OUT INTEGRATION DRIVE SINCE HE WON THE PRIZE.

SHORTLY AFTER KING EMERGED FROM THE CHURCH, SELMA'S PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR, WILSON BAKER, STOPPED HIM ON THE SIDEWALK AND TOLD KING THE NEGROES COULD MARCH IF THEY CONFINED THEMSELVES TO GROUPS OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS AT A TIME--AND NOT IN A SOLID LINE.

THE NEGROES CONVERGED ON THE COURTHOUSE TO REGISTER TO VOTE. THE APPROACH WAS UNIQUE IN SELMA WHERE PAST DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE ALWAYS RESULTED IN IMMEDIATE AND MASSIVE ARRESTS. BUT A NEW CITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE COTTON-CATTLE TOWN HAD ANNOUNCED EARLIER IT WOULD AVOID VIOLENCE AT ALL COSTS IF DEMONSTRATORS COOPERATED TO SOME DEGREE.

ASIDE FROM THE NEGROES WALKING TO THE COURTHOUSE, THE CITY APPEARED TO BE TAKING THE EVENT CALMLY. THERE WERE FEW POLICE IN THE VICINITY, ANOTHER MARKED CONTRAST TO PREVIOUS NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE CITY.

IN HIS PEP TALK KING TOLD THE NEGROES, "LET US BE SURE OUR HEARTS ARE RIGHT," HE SAID. "LET US BE WILLING TO ACCEPT BLOWS BECAUSE IT IS BETTER TO BE SCARRED IN OUR BODIES THAN IN OUR SOULS."

"LET US SAY TO SELMA AND DALLAS COUNTY THAT WE ARE THROUGH WITH SEGREGATION NOW," KING SAID.

1/18--DP1148AES

100-106670-A
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 176 JAN 26 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

64 JAN 27 1965

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UPI-65

(RACIAL)

SELMA, ALA.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO LEAD A VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE AND A MASSIVE INTEGRATION EFFORT. MORE THAN 200 NEGROES CONGREGATED IN A CHURCH TO GREET HIM.

KING ARRIVED AMID TEMPERATURES IN THE LOW 20S. HIS FOLLOWERS WERE BUNDLED UP IN HEAVY CLOTHING APPARENTLY PREPARED TO CONVERGE ON THE DALLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE TO REGISTER.

JUST PRIOR TO KING'S ARRIVAL FROM ATLANTA, HIS HOME, SELMA'S PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR WARNED HE WOULD BROOK NO VIOLATION OF LAW AND ORDER. HIS COMMENTS TO AN EARLY MORNING NEWS CONFERENCE WERE ALSO AIMED AT TWO WHITE EXTREMIST GROUPS IN THE CITY WHO HAVE THREATENED TO HARASS THE NEGRO INTEGRATION DRIVE.

"I HOPE YOU UNDERSTAND WE ARE SIMPLY TRYING TO ENFORCE THE LAW IMPARTIALLY," WILSON BAKER TOLD NEWSMEN.

BAKER SAID THE CITY HAS A LAW REQUIRING A PERMIT FOR PARADES OR PROCESSIONS. HE SAID THE NEGROES HAVE NOT APPLIED FOR SUCH A PERMIT, AND "IF THEY PARADE, WE WILL ENFORCE THE LAW." BAKER SAID HE WOULD FIRST REQUEST THAT A PARADE BE DISBANDED AND THAT ARRESTS WOULD BE MADE IF THE NEGROES REFUSED.

1/18--DP112CAES

(2)

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

16

Selma Braces for Dr. King's Drive

By Paul Good

ATLANTA, Jan. 17 — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. faced an uncertain reception as he prepared today for a major action campaign beginning Monday in Selma, Ala.

Aides who have been in Selma, a segregationist stronghold, reported back here that city officials pledged full cooperation during Monday's "Freedom Day."

But extremist elements moved into Selma over the weekend even as Negroes made final plans for mass action seeking voter registration, restaurant desegregation and equal job opportunities.

St. Augustine Violence

George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, and J. B. Stoner, head of the National States Rights Party, were reported in Selma. Stoner is an outspoken racist who harangued mobs in St. Augustine last June when widespread violence plunged the city into near-anarchy during a campaign by Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Political conflicts involving Selma and the entire state of Alabama add to the uncertainty in what looms as the South's first racial crisis of the new year.

"We've chosen Selma," said Dr. King before leaving Atlanta, "because it is the capital of the Black Belt and the symbol of hundreds of places in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia where denial of the right to vote and reprisals against those who attempt to vote are most vicious."

Selma has a newly elected 34-year-old Mayor named Joe Smitherman. He concedes publicly that he wants to reduce the city's racial tensions.

That image suffered last July when scores of Negroes were jailed and beaten in civil rights demonstrations, and a sweeping injunction was obtained barring further demonstrations.

Sheriff Accused

Negroes charge that Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clarke was the instigator of harsh police measures. Since then, Mayor Smitherman has created a new post of Public Safety Commissioner in an effort to reduce Sheriff Clarke's influence in Selma and has appointed a university-educated veteran policeman, Wilson Baker to the post.

One of Dr. King's assistants, who asked that his name not be used, said:

"The city administration has given assurances that it will not arrest anyone and that it will give protection to peaceful attempts to register and desegregate. Sheriff Clarke has been threatened with arrest if he comes into town to interfere."

Mayor Smitherman was co-campaign chairman for Gov. George Wallace in his gubernatorial campaign and it is believed that his actions have the approval of Wallace. But a further complication has been added by the presence in Selma of the State Highway Patrol commander, Al Lingo.

Dispute Reported

Lingo's tough troopers in the past have been the strong arm of Wallace in racial crisis. But now, according to observers, the Governor and Lingo have had a political falling out and the Patrol commander is reported sympathetic to Sheriff Clarke and his posse made up of deputized local citizens.

Negro protests in Selma focus on voter registration, although there is little integration in other aspects of Selma life. Dr. King's group says that 1 per cent of 15,113 voting-age Negroes in Dallas County are registered against 62 per cent of 14,400 voting-age whites. Negroes say the state wants to freeze registration, white and black, at current levels.

They blame a history of hostile registrars and current Alabama registration laws, which were challenged in court last week by the Justice Department. Registrants must complete a complicated application form and, in Selma, bring a registered voter to vouch for their answers.

Then they must answer a 20-page questionnaire on constitutional subjects. These include such questions as: "Who passes laws dealing with piracy?" and "What is the constitutional limit of the size of the District of Columbia?"

One question that draws a wry laugh from Negro registrants concerns the legislative process to be followed for a merger of states. It begins:

"If it were proposed to join Alabama and Mississippi to form one state"

"Lord," was the reaction of one Selma Negro, "don't we have enough trouble already?"

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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UPI-42

(PACIAL)

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

SELMA, ALA.--PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR WILSON BAKER VOWED TODAY THAT LAW AND ORDER WOULD PREVAIL WHEN THE REV. M. L. KING JR. BEGINS A MASSIVE INTEGRATION DRIVE TOMORROW TO TEST THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. MILITANT WHITE ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE NATIONAL PARTY OF GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, AND THE NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY WERE GEARED TO HARASS THE NEGRO DRIVE--AND PROBABLY EACH OTHER SINCE THEY ARE BITTER ENEMIES.

"WE ARE GOING TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER IN SELMA. ANYONE WHO VIOLATES OUR LAW WILL BE ARRESTED, NO MATTER WHO THEY ARE OR WHAT GROUP THEY ARE WITH," BAKER SAID.

KING HAS PROMISED THAT HIS INTEGRATION EFFORT WOULD CENTER ON A BIG NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE AND BLANKET TEST OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. THE DRIVE WILL BE HIS FIRST INTEGRATION PROJECT SINCE WINNING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN NOVEMBER. HE WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN SELMA TOMORROW MORNING TO LEAD A MARCH ON THE COURTHOUSE (U.S. DIST. CRT.).

AT A RECENT MASS NEGRO RALLY HERE, KING SAID EVERY HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND THEATER IN THE AREA WOULD BE A TARGET FOR THE DRIVE. SELMA HAS BEEN THE SITE OF NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS AND VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGNS FOR THE PAST TWO SUMMERS.

"A RECENTLY-NAMED CITY OFFICIALS, SAID HE WOULD BE "ENOUGH OF A MAN ON DUTY TO HANDLE ANY SITUATION." HE SAID THERE WOULD BE "COMPLETE COOPERATION" BETWEEN HIS CITY OFFICERS AND THE DALLAS COUNTY POLICE UNDER SHERIFF JIM CLARK.

ROCKWELL, STAYING AT A PLUSH CENTURY-OLD HOTEL (THE ALBERT) IN DOWNTOWN SELMA, SAID TODAY HIS GROUP, ALONG WITH THE AMERICAN STATES RIGHTS PARTY, WOULD AVOID VIOLENCE. "THAT WOULD BE PLAYING RIGHT INTO THE COMMUNISTS' HANDS," HE SAID.

"THE NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY COULD CAUSE VIOLENCE," HE SAID. "I WOULD NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THEM FOR A MILLION DOLLARS. THEY ARE IRRESPONSIBLE. I DON'T EVEN BELIEVE THEY WILL SHOW UP. ALL THEY DO IS TALK."

THE NSRP HAS ANNOUNCED PLANS TO ORGANIZE A VOTER REGISTRATION RIDE AMONG WHITES.

ATLANTA ATTORNEY J. B. STONE, A LEADER OF THE NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY, ACCUSED ROCKWELL OF "OPENLY WORKING WITH THE FBI AND TRYING TO FOOL THE WHITE PEOPLE OF SELMA."

ROCKWELL SAID HIS MEMBERS WOULD APPEAR IN "ANY COURT" CUSTOMERS AND "HARASS THE NEGRO GROUPS. WE RUINED THE MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND WE'VE GOT THE SAME TYPE OF PLANS HERE," HE SAID.

1/17--W0708PES

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE 176 JAN 28 1965

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Dr. King to Lead Test in Selma

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 14 (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told 800 cheering Negroes tonight that he would personally launch a massive test of the 1964 Civil Rights Law in Selma Monday.

The Negro leader, recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, said the testing would cover voter registration and extend into all areas of accommodations — "every restaurant, every theater, every motel on the highway and in the community."

[Redacted]
 b7(c) *[Handwritten signatures and initials]*
 6 Mr. [unclear]

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The Washington Post and Times Herald XX
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 Date 1-15-65

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FBI
6-11-7

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News ☒
 The Evening Star ☒
 New York Herald Tribune ☒
 New York Journal-American ☒
 New York Daily News ☒
 New York Post ☒
 The New York Times ☒
 The Baltimore Sun ☒
 The Worker ☒
 The New Leader ☒
 The Wall Street Journal ☒
 The National Observer ☒
 People's World ☒
 Date ☒

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 176 JAN 21 1965

JAN 21 1965

Other Opinions

Perilous Naivete

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: While the public charge that he is the "most notorious liar in the country" seemed imtemperate, there are other charges laid against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. which are neither imtemperate, inaccurate nor unfair and call for the explanation from the apostle of Negro rights.

The man has been sometimes demagogic and irresponsible in his public statements, dangerously naive in his choice of associates and negligent of the consequences of his words and deeds.

During the campaign Dr. King made the slanderous charge that if elected Senator Goldwater would lead the nation down a "dangerous, dark fascist path." Is the following statement one we should expect of a minister of God, or is it rather partisan, irresponsible slander?

"We see dangerous signs of Hitlerism in the Goldwater campaign. If Goldwater wins I am absolutely convinced that we will see the dark night of social disruption and such intensification of discontent and despair by Negroes that there is certain to be an outbreak of violence."

Among the highly questionable associations of Dr. King is the Southern Conference Educational Fund, cited as a Red front, which has worked hand-in-glove with his own Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The late Eleanor Roosevelt resigned from the SCEF in 1960, when she discovered its Communist connections, documents sent to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee have shown.

The Red-front SCEF and Dr. King's SCLC have worked closely in sponsoring newspaper ads and arranging rallies.

Newspaper reports from around the nation indicate that Jack H. O'Dell, who according to counsel for the Senate committee had up until the middle of 1961, at least, been the Communist party district director in New Orleans, was retained and utilized by Martin Luther King long after O'Dell's Communist background had become a matter of public record.

King's reported statements over a period of months concerning O'Dell show him to be either incredibly naive of the operations of his SCLC or lax in his commitment to the whole truth.

On Nov. 27, 1960, The Worker, a Communist newspaper, listed King among a number of clergymen appealing to the President for either a new trial or clemency for one Morton Sallie who was convicted in 1951 for violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute.

On May 2, 1961, the Atlanta Journal quoted King as saying 1-year jail sentences given Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson show McCarthyism to be on the rise. King said he had no doubt the two were being punished for integration activities. Both reportedly refused to tell a Congressional committee in 1958 whether they were or had been Communists. One ex-Red had testified Braden was a Communist.

On August 25, 1961, the Socialist Party publication New America listed King among a number of others seeking to aid the imprisoned Julius Scales whose conviction for violation of the Smith Act had just been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

On May 14, 1961, The Worker stated that King had joined 16 other Negro and white Southern "leaders" in initiating a petition to President Kennedy denouncing the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as instruments for the destruction of integrationist forces.

The denunciation came in another petition in behalf of Braden.

These are but examples. At the least, they reflect a potentially dangerous naivete on the part of Dr. King.

Here is a man who enjoys the near homage of Negro people, whose eloquence in speech is almost unrivaled in the public arena. He has an obligation to his own race and the American people to purge his movement of those elements alien to the interest of both and by no means dedicated to non-violence.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat
St. Louis, Mo.

NOT RECORDED
176 JAN 27 1965

Date: 1-27-65
Edition: 1
Author: [redacted]
Editor: [redacted]
Title: PERILOUS NAIVETE
Series: [redacted]
Character: [redacted]
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Classification:
Submitting Office: [redacted]

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1,000 to Attend Nobel Dinner For Rev. King

Plans for the Nobel Peace Prize dinner honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. were announced Tuesday by the committee on arrangements.

The dinner will be held Jan. 27 at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel at 7 p.m. The public is invited. There will be space for 1,000 guests.

Tickets are \$6.50 and checks should be made out to Nobel Prize Dinner and sent to 1000 First Federal Building, or to the office of the president, Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse College, 223 Chestnut St., S.W.

Eighty-six leading Atlanta citizens have accepted sponsorship and others have accepted since the list was closed. The list includes college presidents, lawyers, ministers and other professional men.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Page 14
The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 1/13/65
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON
Title: CIRM

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Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta
☒ Being Investigated

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176 JAN 26 1965

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16.

KING PUSHES FOR PROGRESS

**'Segregation On Its Death
Bed,' Rights Leader Says**

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., declared before an audience of 1,400 here yesterday that "segregation is on its death bed today," but he said the civil rights movement has a long way to go.

Speaking to a Johns Hopkins University audience, the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner said there are still pockets of resistance to desegregation, particularly in Mississippi, and cited de facto segregation and economic injustice among areas the Negro must invade.

"Segregation is on its death bed today," he said. "The question is, how costly will segregationists make the funeral."

Stand And Applaud

Students and faculty members, an estimated 1,400 in all, crammed into the Shriver Hall auditorium to hear the civil rights leader. They stood up and applauded him at the end of his 55-minute extemporaneous speech.

He praised the strides made in desegregation, including the national civil rights bill, but he said much progress must still be made.

But he hoped for the day, he said, when Jews, Catholics and Protestants and whites and Negroes would join hands and sing the Negro spiritual:

"Free at last, free at last, thank God, Almighty, we are free at last."

"Bad Niggers" And Death

Before that day when "we shall overcome," said the Negro who preached the revolutionary tactic of nonviolence, jails will be over-filled, rights workers will be called "bad niggers" and someone may have "to face physical death."

Before Dr. King arrived, more than an hour late, Hopkins officials said they found a number of circulars in the auditorium, signed by the "Committee to Expunge Martin Luther King, Jr., Box 4507, Baltimore 20, Md."

The sheet showed a picture of a group and purported that one Negro in the group was Dr. King. The headline over the picture said: "Martin Luther King . . . At Communist Training School."

Turns Its Back

At the end of the speech, a man rushed up to the stage, waving a circular and said: "Explain this, explain this," but Dr. King turned his back and strode off.

A university spokesman said that two men passed out the leaflets, but neither was a university student.

In his speech, Dr. King castigated Mississippi for its segregationist outlook. He said at the present rate, it would take 132 years to register half the Negroes eligible to vote in that State.

The audience laughed when Dr. King said that in Mississippi the people do not say, "Attend the church of your choice," but instead, "Bomb the church of your choice."

Dr. King said there was still much to be done in breaking down barriers in employment for Negroes. He said that automation, which he predicted would one day be a blessing, was now a "curse," because it knocked the semi-skilled and non-skilled out of work.

"Go All Out"

He called on Americans to "go all out" to break down the remaining segregation barriers, calling such discrimination "morally wrong" and "a cancer in the body politic" that must be removed.

He suggested that "maybe" a nation-wide economic boycott of Mississippi and withdrawal of Federal funds would make the State see that it "must treat the colored right."

The Baptist minister, wearing a gray suit and blue tie, preached a "love" for one's enemy in the rights struggle and hoped that all Americans would be "mildly shocked" about segregation until it has ended in all its forms.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 THE SUN

THE EVENING SUN

THE SUNDAY SUN

THE AMERICAN

BALTIMORE, MD.

Date: 1/12/65
Edition: FINAL

Author:
Editor:

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
JOHN'S HOPKINS SPEECH &
1/11/65

Character: R. N.
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: BALTIMORE

☐ Being Investigated

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JAN 21 1965

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DR. KING TO DISCUSS BOSTON RACE ISSUES

Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Jan. 12—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Sunday that he planned to come to Boston after Easter to discuss racial problems in this area. The Negro integration leader told a news conference that he would talk with "members of the economic and political power structure."

Dr. King preached Sunday at Harvard University's Memorial Church in Cambridge and spoke at a night meeting sponsored by the Harvard-Radcliffe Young Democrats.

The non-denominational church, in the college yard, was filled to

its capacity of 1,100 long before the service at 11 A.M. Some 800 persons in Sanders Theater, a college hall nearby, listened through a loudspeaker system.

Sunday night, before 1,750 persons in the Rindge Technical High School auditorium, Dr. King said civil rights leaders must wage a "continuing, massive action program" to achieve racial equality in the nation.

He said such a program would eliminate such myths as the proposition that time and legislation can solve the problems of minority groups. He said "the appalling silence of good people" militated against time as a factor.

"The law cannot make a man love man," he said, "but it can restrain him from lynching me, and that is important."

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 New York Mirror _____
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 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 1-12-65

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 176 JAN 13 1965**

64 JAN 13 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Local Segregation 'Reality'—King

By DAVID ELLIS

Rev. Martin Luther King said yesterday he will visit Boston the week after Easter to discuss alleged racial segregation here with civil rights and community leaders.

King said that segregation is unrealistic, unfair and undemocratic and that its existence in the schools is a great challenge to the school board. He attacked slumlords and



(Herald Staff Photo by George Horvitz)

RIGHTS LEADER—Rev. Martin Luther King chats with Harvard President Nathan Pusey after delivering sermon Sunday in Harvard's Memorial Church.

Many Problems

Dr. King said the discussions with "members of the economic and political power structure" will cover joblessness, and job discrimination; housing and slums and alleged de facto segregation in the schools arising from the housing situation.

Charging that de facto segregation is, "a reality in Boston,"

said "There is a need for a strong and vigorous movement against 'slumlordism.'"

But, he added, as long as tax structures are maintained that make slums profitable, "we will have slums."

He said he was in favor of a rent strike only after all other methods of negotiation had fallen through.

Sit-in demonstrations will resume in Alabama, King said, and he will announce when, Wednesday.

In addition to his Boston visit, King will travel to Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York in the next several months, for similar discussions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 3 1965

Date: 2/1/65
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: DAVID ELLIS
Editor: DAVID J. FARRELL
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM - C
or
Classification: 100-
Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

FEB 4 1965

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following his news conference. Dr. King gave a sermon at Memorial Church in the Harvard Yard.

DELAYED BRIEFLY

The service, scheduled for 11 a.m., was delayed for 15 minutes as Dr. King and Rev. Charles C. Price, rector, drove to Cambridge.

When the ministers didn't ar-

rive at 11, Harvard President Nathan Pusey explained the cause of the delay and started the service with hymns.

Dr. King and Rev. Price arrived at 11:17 and after an abbreviated service, the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner was introduced by Rev. Price.

Speaking to the overflow congregation in the church and adjoining Sanders Theater, Dr.

King's topic was "Remaining Awake Through the Great Social Revolution."

He told the congregation of more than 2,000 that his title was taken from the story of Rip Van Winkle, who, when he went up to the hills saw a picture of George III of England and when he came down 20 years later saw one of George Washington, having slept through "a revolution that changed the course of history."

REVOLUTION TODAY

He declared that people are in the passing of colonialism and of segregation.

He cited several challenges to the human race in order to face up to the revolution.

"We must achieve a world perspective," he declared. No individual or nation can exist alone in a world in which science has "warped distance and placed time in chains," he added.

"We must reaffirm the essential immorality of racial segregation," by continuing to grapple with the problem in the courts and legislative bodies and in our ethical standards, King said.

KEEP AHEAD

He called for keeping the moral and spiritual ends for which we live ahead of science and technology. "We have allowed the within of our lives to be overwhelmed by the without."

Finally he declared "We are challenged to see the futility of hatred and violence" and asserted nations must put an end to war.

"We must find an alternative to violence" he said, "the eye for an eye philosophy leaves everybody blind." The alternative is non-violence he declared, "non-violence or non-existence."

He spoke the words of the civil rights freedom song, "We Shall Overcome" and ended with a pledge to fight in his own peaceful way for the brotherhood of man.

In the evening, King ended his Boston stay with a speech to the Harvard-Radcliffe Young Democrats Club in the Rindge Tech auditorium, Cambridge.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King At Harvard

Nobel Peace Prize winner, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, will speak to the Harvard-Radcliffe community twice on Sunday in Memorial Church



REV. DR. KING

and at Rindge Technical High School.

Dr. King will arrive at Logan Airport via Eastern Airlines at 10:13 a.m.

He will be welcomed at Harvard Yard by University Pres. Dr. Nathan M. Pusey and Rev. Charles F. Price, preacher to the university. Dr. King will deliver the sermon at the 11 a.m. service in Memorial Church.

At 8:30 p.m. he will speak at Rindge Tech Auditorium under the auspices of the Harvard-Radcliffe Young Democrats Club.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
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Problems for Peacemaker

It would seem that Dr. Martin Luther King, after all he has done for his people and his country, might be beyond the reach of the calumniators. But that is not true. FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover described him as the "most notorious liar in the country." Eugene (Bull) Connor, former law enforcer in Birmingham, allowed as how the Nobel Prize committee must have scraped the bottom of the barrel to come up with someone like Dr. King to give the Peace Prize.

William Buckley, the bright young editor who writes a syndicated column in which he seems to front for the Goldwaterites, bludgeons Dr. King over the head because he was critical of the Belgian-American "humanitarian attack" in the Congo to rescue beleaguered whites. Buckley thinks Dr. King should have unalloyed sympathy for the whites, several hundred of them, rather than the thousands of Congolese (human beings, too) who were killed so that whites might be rescued. It may be news to Mr. Buckley, but most Negroes thought exactly like Dr. King about the Congo happenings.

But, worst of all, now comes a split in the Atlanta community, with Dr. King in the middle of it. Because Dr. King is the first Georgian and second Southerner to receive a Nobel Prize, there were those who thought Dr. King should be honored with a banquet in which the entire city would share. Invitations to be sponsors were sent out to business and professional people throughout the city. A significant number of those who received such invitations did not respond. Now there is a very vocal element in the city which is opposing the banquet.

It would seem from the foregoing that the Peacemaker is becoming enmeshed with problems, that the snipers are out after him. He preaches love and wins enemies. How come? Is it because he is so good that some people hate him madly?

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